The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4890. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Progress of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

Liberal Extension of the New Franchise.

Sentence of the Convict O'Brien to the Extreme Penalty.

Further Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Unfounded Rumors About the Fortifications of Rastadt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill in Parliament—Habeas Corpus in Ireland Further Suspended.

London, Tuesday, May 28—Midnight.

At the close of the session to-night all the sections of the Reform Bill, as amended, had been accepted by the House of Commons with the exception of that portion of the bill which provides for the redistribution of seats in Parliament.

The clauses of the Reform Bill providing for a more liberal extension of the franchise, have been adopted by the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords to-night, the bill continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, was passed.

IRELAND.

Sentence of O'Brien—Probable Commutation.

Cork, Tuesday, May 28.

The prisoner O'Brien, who was yesterday declared guilty of high treason by the jury, was to-day sentenced by the Judge to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is supposed, however, that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life, in common with the other Fenians who had previously been condemned to die.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Denial of the Story about the Arming of Rastadt.

Baden, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

The Bavarian Government officially denies the truth of the statements made by the French Press that Prussia was strengthening the fortifications and increasing the armaments of the city of Rastadt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Tuesday, May 28—10 A. M.

The Money market has not yet opened for the transaction of regular business, but it is generally believed that Consols will open at a shade better than last evening's closing quotation, while it is thought that there will be no change in the prices of American Securities.

London, Tuesday, May 28—Noon.

Consols for money	93⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76⅜
Erie Railway Shares	39⅜

London, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

There is no change to report in the price of consols or American securities since the opening.

London, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 93½ for money.

American Securities—The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76⅜
Erie Railway Shares	39⅜

Commercial.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 28—10 A. M.

Cotton is steady at 11d. for Middling Uplands and 11¼d. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions steady. Pork very firm.

Produce unchanged.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 28—Noon.

Cotton is quiet. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11d.; Middling Orleans 11¼d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn 40s. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red 13s. 9d.; White California 14s. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 7d. Peas 41s. 6d.

Provisions firm. Pork 82s. 6d. Beef 130s. Lard dull at 50s. Bacon 39s. Cheese 67s.

Produce unchanged. Petroleum—Spirits 11d.; Standard White 13d. Pot Ashes 32s. Resin—Common 7s. 3d.; Fine 13s. Spirits of Turpentine 34s. 3d. Tallow 43s. 6d. Clover Seed 57s.

London, Tuesday, May 28—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 65s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Oils—Linseed £40. Sperm £131. Whale £39.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The markets are generally quiet and unchanged. Corn, however, has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 39s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

Cotton—The market continued quiet to the end of the day, and closed at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimate, reaching 12,000 bales.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester to-day were favorable. The market for goods and Yarns was firm and steady.

Breadstuffs—The market for Breadstuffs became easier in the latter part of the day. Corn closed at a decline of 3d. from opening prices; sales at 39s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Oats slightly lower: sales at 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas have declined to 4s. ℔ quarter. Barley rather firmer; closing at 4s. 8d. Wheat unchanged.

Provisions—The Provision market closed generally without change. Pork, 82s. 6d. and Beef, 130s. ℔ bbl. Bacon, 39s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese 67s. for fine American. Lard weaker, closing at 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Produce—Spirits of Turpentine declined to 34s. ℔ cwt. Resin—Steady at 7s. 3d. for common, and 13s. for fine American. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d., and refined 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

London, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

Sugar closed steady at 24s. 3d. for No. 12, Dutch Standard.

Iron unchanged; sales at 53s. 6d. ℔ ton for Scotch pigs.

Oils steady at previous quotations.

Frankfort, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

United States bonds at 77¾.

Antwerp, Tuesday, May 28—Evening.

Petroleum—Standard White 43f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Brest, Tuesday, May 28.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Ville de Paris*, Capt. Surmon, from New-York May 18, arrived at this port late last evening on the way to Havre.

[Note.—This is the vessel in regard to which an irresponsible rumor of disaster was circulated within thirty-six hours after her leaving this port. It will be noticed she made the voyage to Brest in about nine and a half days.—Ed.]

Queenstown, Tuesday, May 28.

The Cunard freight steamship *Tarifa*, Capt. Langland, from New-York May 15, arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

Southampton, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The Hamburg American Company's steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. Ehlers, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon, on the way to Hamburg.

Londonderry, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The steamship *Nestorian*, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec May 15, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Queenstown, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The Inman steamship *City of Limerick*, Capt. Phillips, from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Havre, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Townsend, of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, (American line,) which left New-York on the 11th of May, arrived here on Wednesday last.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 28—2 P. M.

The barks *Bogota*, Capt. Martin, from San Francisco Jan. 2, and *Zanga*, Capt. Jerrett, from San Francisco Jan. 16, arrived at this port to-day.

Marine Disaster.

Falmouth, Eng., Tuesday, May 28.

The brig *Johano*, Capt. Oesterman, which left New-York on the 10th of April last for Antwerp, put into this port last evening leaky. The extent of the damages has not yet been ascertained.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 19.

The Cunard mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th May, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Fenian trials were progressing in Dublin. Several more convictions had taken place. On the night of the 16th, in Dublin, a man named Aylward, suspected of giving information against Fenians, was fired at on the canal bank. It is said that five shots were discharged at him, but he is only slightly wounded. He refused to give the names of the assailants, with whom he was walking. No arrests made.

On the same evening a desperate assault was committed in North King-street, Dublin, when a person named Walsh was stabbed by a man who immediately gave himself up at the detective office. No cause assigned. Walsh was stabbed in close proximity to the heart, but is not dangerously injured.

The proceedings and the probable effects of the Conference on Luxemburg, continued to be widely discussed.

The London *Globe* asserts that the British Government was urging upon the Continental Powers the expediency of a general disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, says: "In spite of political announcements and the note in the *Moniteur*, Paris refuses to be quieted on the final result of the difference between France and Prussia. Some remarks in the semi-official journal, the *Pays*, have created an impression that a portion of the Cabinet shares the feelings of dissatisfaction expressed by the Corps Legislative, which promptly checked an attempt at applause on the Marquis de Moustier's announcement of the decision of the London Conference on Luxemburg.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the subject of the treaty, in which it says: "France has always protected the small neighboring States. Questions connected with their independence have always been, and especially in recent times, the determining motive of her policy. It will therefore escape no one that one of the consequences of the treaty is to restore the Duch Government and the King Grand Duke to the plenitude of their rights of sovereignity over Lemburg and Luxemburg, which had been partially alienated in consequence of the treaties of 1815."

The semi official Berlin *Provincial* correspondence, after commenting upon the chief points of the treaty for the neutralization of Luxemburg, says: "As the retention of Luxemburg by the House of Orange is secured and the cession of the Grand Duchy has been abandoned, the chief cause of anxiety to Germany has disappeared. The circumstances under which a friendly agreement has been arrived at between Prussia and France, afford a fresh guarantee that a sincere policy of peace is the mutual and earnest determination of both Powers. This will be confirmed and consecrated anew by the visit of the King of Prussia and the principal European Sovereigns to the Emperor of the French.

In Paris, the rumors of a Congress are revived, and it is talked of that Napoleon relies on the presence of the Emperor of Russia to bring about an understanding on the subject between the sovereigns who are to assemble in the Fench capital. These rumors probably have something to do with the assertion that the British Government, earnestly desirous of securing the peace of Europe, is urging upon the Continental Powers the expediency of a general disarmament. The *Globe* remarks that this advice of course, is more especially in the form of a friendly communication to the French and Prussian Governments, "on whose part there is the greatest danger of a collision, and whose example, were they to consent to a disarmament, would readily be followed by other Powers."

A dispatch from St. Petersburgh announces the betrothal of the King of the Greeks with the Grand Duchess Constantinovina. They would visit Copenhagen in company with the Czarewitch, and the Grand Duchess Marie Feodorowna in a few days. The King of the Greeks has been appointed Colonel of the First Newski Infantry Regiment.

A renewed effort is to be made to induce the Sultan to give up the Island of Crete. The *Levant Herald* says: "The rumor has been current during the week that the five foreign Ministers who some weeks ago counseled the Porte to cede Crete to Greece are to-day to repeat this disinterested piece of advice in a more emphasized form. The report is premature. We have reason to believe that a majority at least of the five have received further instructions on the subject from their Governments, but the continued resolute abstention of Lord Stanley appears to have delayed that expected by M. Bourée, who have even declined—our information states—to take part in a collective appeal to the Porte on behalf of the women and children still on the island. In the meantime we may repeat the expression of our belief that, be this new attempt at pressure made when it may, it will be no whit more successful than the last.

Conflicting accounts are published as to engagements which were taking place in Candia. Omar Pacha claims that in two recent engagements the Turks were victorious; while Greek accounts claim the victory for the insurgents.

At a meeting of the Local Marine Board of Liverpool, a fine gold chronometer watch was presented, on behalf of the President of the United States, to Capt. S. B. Hughes, of the British ship *Queen Victoria*, for having rescued thirty-one persons from the American ship *Acquilla* when in a sinking condition.

The cattle plague had again broken out with considerable virulence in Englnd.

ITALY.

Reported Intrigues with Rome—Victor Emmanuel Preparing for a Coup d' Etat.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 17.

The return of M. Alberi to Rome has opened a new phase in the secret negotiations between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope. He has again been the bearer of a written communication from the King, in which the latter has given to the Pope his pledge to *seize the dictatorship in the event of Parliament not agreeing to the proposals of the present Finance Minister for dealing with the Church properties.* These proposals were submitted to the Pope by M. Alberi, and they were approved in the Vatican. This is the capital fact in connection with Alberi's present stay in Rome. Whereas, before he failed in eliciting that sympathetic response to the King's overtures which had been desired, he now has obtained this from the Pope. The really important point to be observed is that through M. Alberi the Pope has been secretly consulted on the nature of the proposition to be submitted to Parliament. It therefore is a fact that the Rattazzi Administration serves as a cloak for the agency of the King's not yet publicly declared favorite, who throughout these negotiations has acted as the real director. It is positive that the Pope has expressed himself favorably to the scheme as originally submitted to him; that a congregation of cardinals has given an opinion that in principle it would be to the benefit of the Church not to hold land any longer; and that the King had given a written pledge to effect a settlement on the approved basis through an usurpation of power if necessary. It must be observed that this basis comprised a payment to the State by the Church of six hundred million francs, as a benevolence, however, and free from all statutory compulsion. The firm conviction in Rome is that the ministerial propositions will be rejected, *and therefore that this rejection will lead to serious consequences.*

The Rumors Substantially Confirmed—Victor Emmanuel's Chances of Success.

From the London Spectator of May 18.

Several journals, notably the *Chronicle* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have recently published an extraordinary story of an intrigue now going on in Italy, the object of which is to induce the King to abolish the Constitution by a *coup d'état*. The story struck us as incredible, indeed, strikes us so now, but a correspondent in Italy, who has unusual sources of information, *assures us that it is in the main true*, and assures us in a way that brings conviction to our minds upon at least one point. Personages who cannot be misinformed, and who cannot be lying, are confident that the King *has deliberated as to the propriety of a coup d'état*, and it is well, therefore, to examine the story a little more carefully and at large. The King, as our correspondent tells it, has become of late *heartily anxious for a reunion with Rome*. He is sick, satiated, and Savoyard, with an under-current of reverence for the Church in his nature which begins to overrule his judgment. He opened the negotiations with Rome, the result of which was Ricasoli's famous bill liberating the priesthood from control at the cost of one-third of their estates. This bill was the Pope's *sine qua non*, and so strongly was Victor Emmanuel moved by the Pope's messages urging him to pass it, that he resolved if his bill was rejected to strike a *coup d'état*, suspend parliamentary government, and, as an interim Cæsar, to arrange all questions with Rome. The bill was rejected, and Ricasoli, after waiting to ascertain if the electors were on the King's side, refused to proceed further in the matter; and the King, after some vain endeavors to form a Ministry of both parties which would accept his bill, sent for Rattazzi. This adroit but, as we think, unprincipled statesman agreed to the King's terms, whatever they were, including the appointment of S. Ferrara as mouth-piece for a secret Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Deputy Castellani. This extremely able gentleman, whose purposes are still obscure, but who has high influence both at Rome and Florence, has convinced the King, or nearly convinced him, that if he will but suspend the Constitution he will gain three important advantages; he will be reconciled with the Papacy; he will be appointed Hereditary Vicar of the Church, with virtual sovereignty in Rome; and he will cure the deficit, for which S. Castellani has some panacea, probably a clever one, but certainly not the multure tax which is to be imposed now and operate in 1869, in order that its unpopularity may strengthen the King's hands. The King almost believes him, especially as to finance, in which the Italian Parliament certainly does not shine, and had he a good General would be inclined to strike at once. He has, however, only Manabrea—he distrusts Cialdini; who could raise the Reds with a word—and he pauses, contenting himself with an active correspondence with Rome. Events, however, are advancing; the King wants to be his own Commander-in-Chief and Foreign Secretary in the coming contest in Europe; an explosion may occur any day in Rome, and a vote on Ferrara's Church Bill, which would work very like Ricasoli's, may precipitate action. Within a few months Italy may be in civil war, or a kingdom under a Cæsar determined on a reconciliation with Rome.

Supposing, for one moment, that such a course were adopted, supposing the King, that is, to break his oath and abandon the policy which has placed his representative side by side with the Great Powers at the council-table of Europe, is there any likelihood of success? We write with great diffidence on a point which really depends on the feeling of a body like the Italian commonalty, a body which has, instead of political convictions, a few grand political aspirations, but we should say, on the whole, the attempt would in all probability fail. It would certainly fail *if Prince Humbert decidedly and finally opposed it, but it would probably fail if he gave it his adhesion.* The House of Savoy is not yet rooted in Italy. The King, though liked, and by the soldiery even admired, is not respected, and loyalty to the House, as we understand it, has not yet had time to grow. The King has forfeited the special love of the Piedmontese, and will have nothing to rely on except the army and the priesthood, both of which may fail him in the hour of need. The priests are hated by the town population, and in Italy, more than anywhere in the world, the town population is organized, turbulent, and full of that cohesion which develops itself whenever a city has a long and separate history. He would in a week be called the "Black King," the King who had gone over to the priests, and nothing but force would then hold the populations down. Force, if sternly and ably applied, might do it, *but the Italian army is ill-adapted for the work. It is a national army*, contains all opinions, is linked with every grade of the population, is unaccustomed to fire on Italians, and has no special reason to worship the King. Had he won Custozza he might have relied on it forever, *but he lost or helped to lose the first purely Italian pitched battle*, and soldiers love conquerors more than heroes. They will turn for guidance to their chiefs, very few of whom are by temperament, or history, or custom bound to monarchical opinions. Cialdini, for instance, is believed to be almost Red, and indeed the realistic Italian mind, which can be superstitious, but not religious, passionate but not sentimental, is not readily given to any fervor of loyalty toward an institution. It will worship Garibaldi sooner than abstract Monarchy. Then there are the Volunteers to be reckoned with, and Mazzinians, and the great semi-educated class which now holds the electoral power, and with it almost all the property of Italy not in peasant hands. The King, unless supported by forces of which we know nothing, would in all human probability lose his throne, without effecting the reconciliation which is to absolve his soul, and without securing for the country, which in his own way he honestly loves, one single advantage.

ENGLAND.

Armed Peace—Its Burdens and Uncertainties.

From the London Times, May 16.

We are all with great reason congratulating ourselves that the cloud of war has dispersed. Europe begins to breathe freely again; and those to whom the danger appeared imminent flatter themselves, in the first exultation of relief, that we are about to inaugurate a new milennium, and that the period which so many who witnessed the Exhibition of 1851 flattered themselves had then arrived, has come in earnest in 1867. But before the lamb lies down with the lion we had better consider a little in what state we are left by the Conference which has just finished its labors. That state may, so far as the Continent is concerned, be best described as a state of armed peace.

Now, amid all the horrors of war there is undoubtedly this advantage—that a recourse to the sword is a reference to the last Court of Appeal, to a sovereign and ultimate jurisdiction. In an age of sophistry and over-refinement, of subtlety and unscrupulousness, it is an advantage, after all, that there should be some tribunal whose decisions, however arrived at, are final and conclusive. An armed peace, however, such as we are accustomed to in Europe, has many of the evils of war; the burden on the resources of the country is as great and more permanent, and the abstraction of youth and strength from productive labor causes a waste of life in compulsory idleness only less cruel than that of war. In order to lose the battle of Custozza by land and the battle of Lissa by sea—for the pleasure of disgracing a General and cashiering an Admiral—Italy has sacrificed the balance of her finances, and has had to impose taxes so heavy as to make persons disposed to look rather to results than to principles regret the harsher rule and lighter taxation of the Bourbon. Such have been to her the blessings of an armed peace. In order to keep the rest of Europe in awe, to be able to act upon any favorable emergency that may occur, and to sustain what is supposed to be the inveterate tendency of the nation toward military glory, France has accumulated an enormous debt, and commands a credit by no means equal to her almost inexhaustible resources. Austria has ruined herself in the support of an army and a military system always destined to break down in the moment of trial; and Spain has made so much of her army that the military has established a decided predominance over the civil element. When we add to all this the consideration with which we began—that the expenditure of war does at any rate decide the question between the belligerents, while the expenditure of peace decides nothing at all—we think we have made out a case against the existing state of things in Europe which it is difficult to answer.

Even now, while everybody is rejoicing at the favorable termination of the Conference of London, the most considerable journal in France maintains the necessity of continuing to prepare for war, and there is but too much reason to fear that it is only arguing in support of an accepted conclusion. If this be true, we should be robbed of half the advantages we had hoped to derive from the auspicious settlement just concluded; for if this race of armaments is to continue, Europe may come to think open war itself a preferable alternative to the protracted anxiety and ruinous expenditure it entails. Nations will fight, not because they have any just reason or any large policy, but to anticipate those who would otherwise attack them.* * * In the Middle Ages peace was not so very different from war. The great feudatories were generally at war among themselves, and the armies which were brought into the field consisted mainly of the retainers of great families or of mercenary soldiers who abhorred the very name of peace. The conscription has altered all this. The armies of great European States now consist of men drawn unwillingly from the pursuits of industry, not, as of old, for forty days in the year, but for the whole term of military service. In those days there was little for men to do. When the soil was sufficiently cultivated and the few manufactures were established which were required by that simple state of society, the wants of a sparse population were supplied and nothing more remained to be done. In modern times the field of industry is boundless, and every hand taken for the rifle or the cannon is robbed from that productive industry which accelerates the progress and promotes the happiness of mankind. War was never the scourge it is now, never so costly, never so sanguinary, never carried on on so large a scale, never so full of frightful uncertainties and sudden reverses. It may be said that campaigns are shorter, but they are shorter because the miseries and horrors of years are crowded into a few dreadful days. In a battle like that of Sadowa, for instance, are crowded the incidents of half a dozen pitched battles. The obstacles that used to lengthen out campaigns are overcome by the rapidity of transit, and everything rushes at once to a tremendous shock and a sudden arbitrament. It is gambling for the highest stakes at the most fearful risks. Success is more decided, failure more irretrievable. A dynasty which has survived some hundreds of campaigns was all but wrecked in a week last Summer.

We hope these dangers will deprive war of some of those attractions it has hitherto exercised over those who have the most to lose by it, and will convince them that this terrible game is no more for the interest of Princes than of nations. Till this conviction shall be brought home to the Imperial and Royal Houses of Europe by the signal reverses that have so lately overtaken many of the European potentates, we see little chance of that disarmament which alone makes peace attractive and offers a security against the perpetual recurrence of war. The times are evidently passing when nations could be stimulated into martial fury by a few appeals to their prejudices or their passions. Monarchs could perform no more graceful, no more popular act than in inaugurating a reign of disarmament. The first who seriously moved in that direction would acquire a claim on the love and respect of his own subjects, and a weight in the affairs of Europe, that nothing else could give. Successful or unsuccessful, he would place himself at the head of the best feelings and aspirations of the day, and do more for the stability of his dynasty than if he carried fire and sword through every corner of Europe, and returned to his own capital the hero of twenty bloody but fruitless victories.

Speech of Mr. Bright on Reform—Mr. Gladstone's Bill of Last Year.

A large reform meeting was held in London on the 15th inst., at which Mr. Bright made a long speech on the present aspect of the Government Reform Bill. He concluded as follows:

"Last year Mr. Gladstone brought in a bill, which as you know did not go so far as many of us could have wished, although it was a great recommendation to us that the bill was so easy to comprehend. There was not a single dodge in it from one end to another. It said that every man in a county who occupies a house and land of the value of £14, shall have a vote, and every man in a borough, without any question of rating or payment of rates, who occupies a house of the clear annual value of £7 shall have a vote. Everybody knew what that meant, and those who would have been glad to go the length of £6 or £5, or even household suffrage, were obliged to confess that the difficulties of any Government in passing a great measure like this through the House were so great that it was necessary to conciliate the opinions of others; and even enthusiastic reformers therefore, seeing the clear and transparent honesty that had been employed in the construction and framing of the bill, gave it all the support in their power. But the bill we now have is quite contrary, because there is scarcely a clause from beginning to end in which there is not a dodge. The subtlety of Mr. Disraeli's intellect, combined with the corrupt experience of the electioneering agents of the Government, have brought this bill to the condition in which it was when it first made its appearance upon the table of the House Commons. I say there is only one answer that we can make to its proposals. We must move on with an increased resolution and increased combination and union for the purpose of achieving that great success which, though it is not exactly at our feet, is not so far ahead but I think most of us can see it. I am not of opinion that the twenty-nine boroughs in England and Wales, or the boroughs in Scotland that will be enfranchised under this act, will sit down and say, we have got our table spread, and we really cannot attend to what is said by our famishing brethren in the 170 boroughs. I believe, when they are enfranchised under the operation of the bill, they will be, if possible, more resolved than the existing constituencies are now that the bill shall be made an equal and a just bill to all their countrymen in all the boroughs. Now, what I should recommend to the associations connected with this question is this, that they shall proceed to establish and organize in every borough in the kingdom a committee for the special object of doing this special work. As they were working for their own enfranchisement in 170 boroughs, so, in order that their own enfranchisement in the 29 favored boroughs may be effectual for a better parliament, you will find in all these boroughs some ten, or twelve, or thirty, or fifty persons who will form themselves into an active committee, and who will take care that this question, if it should be momentarily left where it now is, shall never remain there longer than the period of a general election. I should say that in all those boroughs, and in all the boroughs of Scotland, and in all the boroughs of Ireland, there will be this distinct question put to every candidate: "Are you willing to vote, and to vote steadily and constantly—for that is a very important thing now—are you willing to vote in favor of making the franchise proposed or pretended to be given by the act of 1867 a real extension of the franchise to all the boroughs of the Kingdom?" And whatever may be the character of the candidate, whatever his pretensions, whatever his past services, whatever his politics, I should advise all the constituencies in these boroughs not to stultify themselves and the electoral rights of their countrymen by returning any man to Parliament, under any circumstances, who is not willing to accept that pledge. Now, there have been two or three allusions to the views of what are termed the middle class—of the present electoral class—upon this matter. I met a gentleman this morning who said to me that the shopkeepers were very tired of the agitation which they fancy—what two or three newspapers tell them—disturbs their business. Well, no doubt but that great processions going up Regent-street do not stop much to buy jewelry, but upon a motive, and for something infinitely better for the people than all the jewelry in the world. But I do not believe that the majority or any great number of the shopkeepers of London are of this opinion. There are many causes that affect the state of trade now, as everybody knows, not in London alone, but in all parts of the country. What the shopkeepers of London should do is this, to bring their minds to the examination of this question, and what is desired on the part of the people, what has been promised by Parliament and by the Government; what the Parliament and the Government are about to offer, seeing that what is about to be offered is not that which has been promised, or which the people have a right to expect; they should shake hands with Mr. Wilson in Manchester, with Mr. Beales in London, and should take the cause which their fathers took five-and-thirty years ago, when they came out like men, and like men demanded from an adverse Government their just rights, and their just rights, up to the light of that time, were conceded to them. [Cheers.] There has been reference made to certain members of Parliament by whose defection the present momentary cloud has come over this question. I shall not speak of them with any feeling of anger. I shall speak of them only with a deep—I might say with an inexpressible sorrow. They, by their feebleness and by their combination with the real opponents of Reform, have transferred the management and the completion of this bill to the hands of a statesman who, during twenty years, has led a great party in opposition to every proposal from our side of the house for any improvement in our legislation and in our administration. They have done this further—they have, by so greatly elating him, and by weakening the parliamentary power of Mr. Gladstone—they have given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that spirit which he has manifested for some weeks past, and which does not allow him to lose a single opportunity of venting a sneer or passing an insult upon the leader of the Liberal party. This, I know well, was not intended to be the result of the action of those members; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a man who does not change countenance very much, as those of you know who have seen him; but like most other men—and like most horses—he cannot stand more than a certain quantity of corn and; elated as he is now by a temporary success, he is not judicious enough to sustain himself, and he taunts some men who are his opponents in this matter, and eminently Mr. Gladstone, in a manner which I have never before seen on the Treasury bench since I have been in Parliament. We are, I admit, under a momentary disappointment. But if I could get from my soul the grief with which I have seen men who up to this time have been so just and so firm, depart, as I believe, from the policy of their past lives, if I could get from it or get it from me, I do not think I should feel very much dismayed or grieved at the present aspect of the question. There can be no manner of doubt that the great cause of reform has marched on with steady and rapid steps during the last year and a half. From the moment when Earl Russel came into power, with Mr. Gladstone as his leader in the House of Commons—from that moment this question took another start. We found ourselves surrounded by a host of friends from that hour till now; and whatever may have been the temporary calamities of the struggle, still we see that the march has continued—the great question still grows—and no man but has the confident belief that nothing but a just and generous settlement will ultimately be arrived at. Oh, let us bear in mind—let us not forget now, any more than we did in past years, how great and noble is the cause for which we strive! You see how it thrives beyond the Atlantic. You see how it thrives in almost all the countries of Europe. You see how it has grown here within the time to which I have referred. I say, let us not only not despond, but let us take greater courage to go on. It is a great cause for which we fight, it is for the enfranchisement of a great people, and the tribunal to which we have to appeal, and which must finally test this question, is the incorruptible conscience of the British nation.

Fall of a Building at Louisville—Three Men Buried in the Ruins.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, May 28.

The front and side wall of a brick building at No. 103 Market-street, occupied as a clothing-store, fell in at 12 o'clock, burying three men who were sitting at dinner near the sidewalk. One of them was gotten out slightly injured, but the other two were taken out insensible and very badly bruised. One of them has since had his leg amputated.

Louisville, Tuesday, May 28.

This evening the body of a man who was killed by the falling of the wall on Market-street, was found buried in the rubbish and was taken out.

THE WEST INDIES.

Market Reports—Unsettled State of Affairs at Hayti.

Havana, Wednesday, May 15.

We have dates from Pointe-a-Pitre up to the 25th ult. The *Boletin Comercial* says a large number of vessels had arrived loaded with hogsheads, coal, &c., but that not only was there no sale for these, the market being drugged, but there was no sugar for return cargo owing to the paucity of the crop. Three cargoes of Coolies had arrived and three more were daily expected. There was no sale for them; food was getting scarce, and rice was at a fabulous figure.

From Guatemala we have a decree abolishing all fees for passports in that Republic, and a circular to its Consuls abroad, ordering that no fees be charged for passport *visés* in those countries where the same privileges are extended to its inhabitants.

From Jamaica we have Kingston papers to the 24th ult. The Spanish man-of-war *Naras de Tolosa* had arrived there, saluted the port, and also the United States steamer *Susquehanna*. Sir John Peter Grant has presented a bill for improvement in the administration of justice in Jamaica. The Government was busy in organizing a better system for facilitating the introduction of coolies. Four cargoes of them were expected at Morant Bay, Salt River, Sabana la Mar and Annoto, respectively. Many families are offering their lands for sale, and with this object have divided them into small lots.

The news of the acquittal of Ex-Gov. Eyre was received with enthusiasm.

The present crop is the smallest in many years. A financial bill has been presented by Mr. Rustworth, with especial reference to the distilleries. The pepper crop is considered a failure. Coffee crop good.

From Porto Rico we have dates to the 3d inst. Mr. C. M. Delmar, Secretary of a company line of steamers between New-York and the Antilles had arrived. Five hundred hogsheads sugar sold from $3 25@$4 25. Fifty-four hogsheads, from Demerara, sold in bond at $3. The Financial Secretary publishes in the *Gaceta* a circular in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the state of the finances.

Strict measures are to be enforced against the large number of vagrants of all ages.

FROM HAYTI.

Jacmel advices state that Salnave was at Gouaives. It is denied that Victoria Chevalier is hostile toward him. The revolution attempted at Jacmel was immediately put down by the National Guard. The general wish of the people is to make Salnave military dictator of the Republic.

From St. Thomas we have dates to the 1st inst., without news of interest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Venezuela—The Importation of Negroes—The Abandonment of the Bark Ocean Home.

Havana, Wednesday, May 15.

From Venezuela we have Laguayra, Caraccas and Puerto Cabello dates to the 24th ult. The President had returned from Carabobo to the capital. A small uprising there had been put down, also another at Barquisimeto. The new tariff had been presented; machinery and implements for agriculture are free of duty.

Last Saturday, the 11th, an important contract was signed by the Hacienda or Department of Finance and the Spanish bank. The latter is to call in and pay, as they become due, the bonds of the Treasury, and the former pays $200,000 monthly, half of which at least must be paid in Spanish gold in account current between the two parties with 7 per cent. interest. But the Spanish bank is allowed by the Government to emit a new issue of *four millions of dollars*, redeemable with these very bonds!

Four decrees have been issued in regard to *emancipados*—negroes of captured expeditions. Of eleven cargoes one hundred and seventy are declared free. These cargoes have each a name—Fingal, Orestes, Campeador, &c. One of these decrees imposes a fine of $50 on all holders of negroes of the following expeditions who do not deliver them up to Government by the 16th of June: Santa Surana, San Diego del Nunez, Cabanas, Mariel, Quiebra Hacha, Santa Espiritu,—(Holy Ghost,) what a name for a slave expedition! Cayo Leri-sa-Guines, Guansjay, Matanzas Manimani, Almendares, Cardenas, Isla de Pinos, Jannco Morro, Ortegoso, Pinar del Rio, and Manzanillo. Here you have the names of thirty cargoes of those captured. There are many others, and the names of those not captured are legion. A new paper is to be started here edited by Paschal Ricogo, called *El Carreo de la Habana*.

The American bark *Ocean Home* was, on Monday, with the advice of our Acting Consul-General, abandoned to the Spanish authorities, and the flag and papers deposited in the Consulate.

The sailors were refused their baggage, and on the protest of the Captain he was told that if he would bind himself in writing not to abandon the vessel the baggage would be given up. He replied that the vessel would be abandoned whether or no, and the baggage was surrendered unconditionally.

HAYTI.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig *Inginac*, in 16 days from Miragoane, we have advices from Hayti to the 11th inst.

From Our own Correspondent.

Gen. Salnave was in possession of the reins of power, having been appointed Provisional President of the Republic. He rached the City of Port-au-Prince toward the end of April, and was received there with the utmost enthusiasm on the part of both the soldiery and the people. A very strong feeling prevailed in favor of his proclaiming himself dictator, in which act the army would have backed him, but he declined to take that step, preferring that the existing difficulties should be settled by constitutional means. Accordingly, a few days after he arrived, a meeting of the Provisional Council of twenty-two, who had been administering the government since Geffrard's abdication, was held at Port-au-Prince, and after lengthened deliberation it was resolved to offer Salnave the Provisonal Presidency. This he accepted, and forthwith proceeded to appoint new Ministers, upon which the old council formally handed over the government to him. The following is a list of the Ministry: Meneless Clement, War and Marine; Andre Germain, Finance and Commerce and Charge of Foreign Affairs; Ovide Cameau, Interior and Police; Lumstant Pradine, Justice and Public Instruction; U. Lafontent, Religion.

It was confidently expected that Salnave would be elected President. The power of election is with the Senate, but under the circumstances it was considered advisable to delay the election for a time, in order to afford the people of all the departments full opportunity of expressing their sentiments as to the choice of a successor to Geffrard, and on certain changes of a material character which it is proposed to make to the Haytian Constitution.

The country was quiet, and there was very little political excitement at the capital. Business prospects remained unchanged, and prospects were by no means discouraging.

Canadian Matters—Lord Monck in England.

Ottawa, Tuesday, May 28.

Lord Monck will not leave England on the 1st of June, as was announced some time ago. It has been ascertained that his departure will probably be delayed two or three weeks beyond that time.

Hon. Darcy McGee has arrived here. Three addresses of welcome were presented to him, in each of which the highest appreciation is expressed of the value of his services to the cause of Confederation; of his labors in bringing about union and harmony between all classes of the population in the two Canadas.

Quebec, Tuesday, May 28.

Great distress prevails among the inhabitants along the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, owing to the failure of the crops and the partial failure of the fisheries during the last season. It is said that many families are in a starving condition. Aid has been asked from the Government, and a reply has been received that the matter was under consideration.

Montreal, Tuesday, May 28.

The timid people have been alarmed by a seemingly strange looking man who has been loitering about here. They informed the Police, and he was suspected of being a Fenian spy taking plans of the city. Four detectives were accordingly placed on the watch and finally arrested him; but he turns out to be a half-witted fellow well known in Griffintown.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

The argument of Mr. Chas. M. Herbert, the District-Attorney, in the case of Bridget Durgan, charged with the murder of Mrs. Coriell, was resumed at 10 A. M. this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Herbert insisted that it must be inferred from Bridget's saying at Theodore Coriell's that there were burglars up stairs in Dr. Coriell's house, that she had before her mind the fact that a robbery had been committed or was to be committed. Again, her saying to Dr. Little that there was fire at Dr. Coriell's was a suspicious circumstance. How did she know there was fire there? If she was there when there was fire there, then she was there through the whole of the tragedy, for the fire was the last act of it. Mrs. Coriell's body was found not in the midst of the fire, but near the door. She had evidently raised herself from the bed when the flames attacked her, tottered a few steps, and then fell and died. Mr. Herbert reviewed Bridget's declaration to Dr. Little that it was useless to take his carbine when he was starting for Dr. Coriell's, for the men would be gone before he reached there, and the defendant's story with regard to the coming of two men to Dr. Coriell's house. She had said that Mrs. Coriell had told the two men that Dr. Coriell was at Piscataway. Mrs. Coriell knew exactly where he was in Piscataway—at Mr. Cuff's. Was it likely that Mrs. Coriell would send these men all over Piscataway at that time of night, instead of directing them to the very house? Was there any truth about this story from beginning to end? It was all a fabrication. Mr. Herbert collated the contradictory statements of the prisoner with regard to the coming of these men, the time, their appearance and conduct, and that of Mrs. Coriell and of the defendant as related in the stories of the latter. The child's cradle was found in the bedroom. Bridget declared that she had left it in the kitchen. Was it likely that the men, after committing the murder, had carefully removed the cradle from the kitchen and removed it to its usual place at the foot of the bed in the kitchen? It was a monstrous absurdity. Then she declared that at 10:30 o'clock she left the house. It took her two hours to go 345 feet! She went to Mr. Little's, and when he and others reached the house that poor woman had been thrust into the bedroom and murdered, and the house set fire to. She had only that distance to go, and in the brief time that elapsed befor Mr. Little reached the house, they were asked by the defendant to believe that all this had been done. Then there was the accusation of Bridget against Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt. Was it probable that two men did such a murder as that; that they went to the house without carrying any weapon to commit the deed with; that they mangled and cut the body in that way, and that they fired the house so as to raise all Newmarket and get the whole town on their track? He claimed that these two men had proved a perfect *alibi*. It happened well for them that they lived in the house with others, and slept with others and were seen by others. Mr. Herbert next examined the story of the accused with regard to Anne Linen. Bridget said Anne was at Dr. Coriell's at 8 o'clock, but Anne Quigley and a dozen witnesses saw her there; and Bridget said that Anne Linen staid till 10 o'clock, but it was shown that she was at Mrs. Child's at that hour. What an absurdity it was to say that Anne Linen asked Bridget whether there was any money in the house; that Bridget told her where it was; that Anne went to the pantry and got the butcher knife, and that the defendant then took the child and left. She with her powerful frame could not prevent Anne Linen (a small girl) from murdering her mistress. It was Bridget that went to the pantry and got that butcher-knife and committed the murder. Anne at the time of the murder was at home in Mrs. Child's house. Yes, Bridget murdered this innocent woman and committed arson, and then in addition would send innocent people of her own country to the scaffold for her crime. The prisoner had said she knew who committed this murder but would not tell. By her own confession she stood before them as having a knowledge of who did the murder. And she had said that "she got mad and would not tell." Was that the conduct of an innocent person? To another she said that a man who accused her of the murder had "made her mad and she would be hanged before she would tell who did it." This was not the conduct of an innocent person. "If I am guilty," she had said to another, "make your affidavit." Did she know when she said that, that it was necessary before she could be punished that her guilt should be proved? Not one woman in twenty like her would know what an affidavit was. Then there was the spot of fresh, bright blood on her skirts seen by Mr. Little. Had she not put that new skirt on after committing the murder, and then, perhaps, seeing that Mrs. Coriell was still alive, had taken the baby's chair and given her a final blow? Why had she washed that spot of blood out, if it was not the blood of Mary Ellen Coriell? Again, the hair of the child was found to be singed. Where did it get burned? Was it not burned when Bridget took it from the crib during the fire. If this was so what was Bridget doing in that bedroom at that time? There was kerosene on the clothes of the child, and the babe was in the bedroom when the lamp and its contents were thrown on the bed. If the child was there during all this transaction, then Bridget Durgan was there. Mr. Herbert exhibited the skirts of the accused stained with blood, and claimed that the blood was that of Mrs. Coriell. He exhibited the knife also and asked if that knife would not cause the hurts on the hand of Bridget when held tightly by the handle. The piece of ribbon belonging to Bridget was another link in the chain of evidence. Mr. Herbert enlarged upon the point that the murder was committed with articles found in the house, and exhibited the infant's chair and the bent knife, claiming that both were used in the attack on Mrs. Coriell. The testimony of the doctors was that the wounds were such as might have been inflicted by these implements. He showed to the jury that the knife fitted a rent in Mrs. Coriell's dress. The finding of the knife in the outhouse to which the defendant had been seen to go was another link. Would any of those outside parties accused by the defendant have stopped to go and throw that knife there, when they might have carried it away and disposed of it so that it never could have been found if it had been necessary for them to conceal it at all. And now, with regard to the imprint of the teeth of the defendant found on the neck of Mrs. Coriell, it seemed as if the hand of the Almighty had placed it in their power to prove the guilt of Bridget Durgan beyond the possibility of a doubt. This imprint fitted the teeth of the defendant exactly, and fitted those of none of the persons accused by her. The testimony of Mary Gilroy was almost of the character of positive evidence. She heard the voice saying, "Keep away from me!" and "Spare me for the child!" Were not these the natural expressions of Mrs. Coriell? And then the words "Take Ellen back," spoken by Bridget, he had no doubt Mary Gilroy had heard. Ellen had lived there before Bridget, and was not additional forcelent to the arm of the latter by jealousy? The expressions of the accused in jail in conversation with Anne Linen, when she said she was sorry that she had saved the babe, were not the words of innocence. Mr. Herbert proceeded to argue that the murder was willful, premeditated and deliberate. This prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree or she was not guilty of anything. If she did not know anything when she murdered Mrs. Coriell—if she was insane—then she would be acquitted and go from the Court-room a free woman, but if she was sensible then she committed a willful, deliberate murder. The District Attorney cited decisions on the law of insanity, and claimed that if the prisoner knew right from wrong at the time she struck Mrs. Coriell, even if it was only a lucid interval, then she was guilty. He also cited authorities to show that the law presumes every one to be sane until proved to be otherwise, and that unless it was proved, beyond a doubt, that the prisoner was insane, the jury must hold that she was of sound mind at the time of the murder. The testimony of the physician who saw Bridget in her fits was the only evidence that could be given weight to in regard to those fits. The defendant had not attempted to prove that she was insane, but had examined doctors to prove that epileptic fits do sometimes cause insanity. The prosecution would have admitted this. So did love, and many other causes, induce insanity sometimes, but what of that? There was no proof of insanity in this case. As to the character of the accused, he wanted the jury to give her the benefit of all on that head that she could claim. And now had he not shown the points that he set out to prove? He claimed that he had. This Court sat to do justice, and mercy, under the laws of New-Jersey, was in a higher tribunal. He submitted that the guilt of the accused was proven.

Mr. Garnett B. Adrain, of counsel for the defence, addressed the jury. After a few remarks complimentary to the District-Attorney, he proceeded to say that after all his indefatigability in this cause, he had not succeeded in convincing his (Mr. Adrian's) mind that Bridget was guilty. It rested with the jury to say whether she should die on the scaffold. In their responsible duties he prayed that light from heaven might be sent to guide them in deciding this case so involved in impenetrable mystery. He urged the jury to throw aside prejudice, and warned them of the possibility of giving undue weight to circumstances. It had been shown that Mrs. Coriell was a lovely, accomplished woman, and the counsel for the prosecution could not go beyond him in admiration for that lady, and sympathy for her bereaved husband and his innocent little child; but there was prejudice in this community, and the jury must be careful lest it reach them. He regretted to say that it was not quite true that the prosecution had treated the prisoner with entire fairness. Why had the District-Attorney prevented the putting of questions with regard to the private life of Dr. and Mrs. Coriell? Because it might have shown that the murder was not committed by the prisoner at the bar. Only day before yesterday he had received an anonymous letter calling his attention to a shirt found in Dr. Coriell's bedroom. The prosecution had not asked Dr. Coriell if it was his shirt, and he had not said it was; and if that question had been asked it would have been shown that it was the shirt of some blood-stained villain now at large. Again, the ribbon which they claimed belonged to Bridget and had blood on it was lost. When the shirt and the ribbon were kept away from them he could only infer that if produced it would have been to the benefit of the accused. Circumstantial evidence must be so strong in a case like this as to exclude every other hypothesis except that Bridget committed the crime. He cited authorities to this point. He claimed that the evidence did not exclude the theory that some one else than Bridget killed Mrs. Coriell. He did not deny that Mrs. Coriell was dead, but he denied that Bridget killed her. She had no motive and the prosecution had shown no motive. Mrs. Snediker had testified that she was at Mrs. Coriell's house the afternoon before the murder, and that all was pleasant between Bridget and Mrs. Coriell at that time. He compared the testimony of this lady with that of the witnesses for the prosecution, and averred that she was without prejudice, and that her testimony was worth that of a hundred of the witnesses for the State. Mr. Adrain read portions of the evidence to show that the witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted each other on various points. If they had done so in regard to certain points, he argued, they were very likely to be mistaken in regard to other things, and especially in regard to the sayings of Bridget whose utterance was imperfect. The great difficulty in a case of circumstantial evidence was to find out what the facts were, and, on account of the discrepancies of the witnesses, it was not an easy task to get at the exact facts of the case. It was a common saying that circumstances could not lie. Nothing could be more fallacious. It was not the circumstances, however, that lied, but the witnesses of those circumstances. He was sorry to say this of any of the witnesses in this case; but it would be found that many of the witnesses for the prosecution, if they did not tell willful untruths, were themselves deceived. Now once more with regard to the motive. There was no motive for the commission of this crime on the part of the prisoner. Had the prisoner shown any? Was the motive the fact that Bridget was discharged? That could not be the motive. The difficulty was to get good servants, and hence the light wages that were now paid. The whole of the afternoon before the murder Bridget had a smile on her face. She was not harboring a spirit of revenge. She was washing and ironing, peeling apples and attending to the duties of the household. What next? Was robbery the motive? Then why was not a single article taken? The bureau had a leg off, and might have been overturned days before the murder. There were collars, laces, jewelry in the bureau, but none were taken. In the secretary down stairs there was money. None of it was taken. If she had murdered, she would have robbed. But it was not done. The prosecution had failed to show any motive, and the law presumed innocence if no motive was shown. Another evidence that the accused did not commit the crime was the absence of any marks of violence on the person of the latter. He did not deny that there were scratches on the hand, but these she got in washing. She had a bruise on the breast, caused by a kick from a cow. Asa Bush confirmed the statement of the accused on this point. If she told the truth about this why did she not tell the truth about others? There were no marks on the neck or face of Bridget. Mrs. Coriell was a cool, brave woman. But there was not a mark on Bridget's face. It was impossible to make him believe that if Bridget went through that scuffle she could have escaped without a scratch. Women did not fight alone by biting; they scratched. Mrs. Coriell was a brave, bold woman—more so, perhaps, than either of the counsel for the prosecution. [Laughter.] Bridget could not have escaped her without a scratch in such a conflict with such a woman. Bridget's hair was not dressed, and believed it seemed about to come down, but there was not a feather about her except in one spot. Had she been in that conflict where the feathers were emptied, and stood ankle-deep on the floor she would have been covered with feathers. And so of the baby. There was neither a feather nor a mark of blood on the child when brought to Mr. Little's by Bridget. Again, if she did it, how came it that she did not destroy the child? It had been said that Bridget said she was sorry that she saved the child. Probably this woman reasoned that if she was to be hung for having run away and saved the child she was sorry that she did not stay and share the fate of Mrs. Coriell. If Bridget committed this crime she took but little pains to conceal it. People after committing a crime usually fly or try to conceal the evidences of it; but Bridget left these bloody skirts and clothes lying all around the house. It was said that she was washing in the morning; she was washing a towel. He did not believe there was blood upon it. If there had been there was no evidence that it was the blood of Mrs. Coriell. Bridget was washing there before everybody. Did the guilty do so? She was either innocent or her mind was affected. He could come to no other conclusion about it. Mr. Adrain maintained that the spot on her skirt was not the blood of Mrs. Coriell, and enlarged upon this point at length. If Bridget had been hacking away at Mrs. Coriell in the manner stated, the blood would have flowed down her skirt and not in spots. With regard to Bridget's story about the two men, he believed that two men did come to Dr. Coriell's house that night. She may have been mistaken very easily with regard to the identity of the men. He cited authorities to show that innocent persons accused of crime might fabricate evidence for the purpose of evading the force of circumstances of apparent suspicion. Had Bridget been guilty she would have designated other persons than those living in the immediate vicinity as the murderers. But she picked out two men living right there. Either she was innocent in this or she was not of sound mind. The prosecutor claimed that no one but a woman would have committed a murder in such a way, kicking and biting as was done in this case. He recalled the case of the assassin Paine, who had hacked away at Mr. Seward's body. Women were not the only ones who bit. Men bit in a fight sometimes. If Bridget did bite Mrs. Coriell, why did not Mrs. Coriell then scratch Bridget in the face? If she did bite her it was the act of an insane person. He did not believe that these were the teeth of Bridget. Mr. Adrian animadverted upon the conduct of the prosecution in taking the imprint of Bridget's teeth. It was a rule of law that one accused should not be allowed to say or do anything that would criminate that person. But Bridget was never cautioned as usual. She answered every question and submitted to have the imprint of her teeth taken by Dr. Newell, and perhaps some New-York print paid him for it. Perhaps it was a good advertisement for him. Mr. Adrain argued that the two men did come to Dr. Coriell's house; that one of them choked Mrs. Coriell, as Bridget had said, making the imprint with his nails which had been taken for the imprint of teeth, and that they pressed her into the bedroom for the purpose of accomplishing their vile purpose. If Bridget committed this crime why did she leave the house so soon after it? That crime must have been committed at 12 o'clock. If she did it would she have rushed from the house immediately to have the affair proclaimed to the world? Mr. Adrain held that Bridget had not time to commit the crime, but that the crime was committed by these men after Bridget left the house. She had acted throughout as an innocent woman would act. She had been hunted down, waited on by committees, visited by doctors, called on by detectives, persecuted by dentists. She had freely answered all questions. Had she been a woman of vile temper, when Dr. Newell attempted to take an impression of her jaw, she would have knocked his wax and his whole apparatus down his throat. Because she had not eaten the next day it had been deemed that she was guilty; but she was frightened, like many others in Newmarket, who did not eat as heartily as usual the day after the murder. The child's hair being burned, and the odor of kerosene on its clothing, proved nothing. These things might be without connecting the accused with the murder. Her telling one lady whom she lived with that she lied when accused of stealing artificial flowers proved nothing in connection with this case. Another proof of her innocence was that she was pressed to confess, and had never done so. She had slept soundly in the sitting room adjoining the bedroom in which the murder was committed. No twinge of conscience had interfered with her sleep there. Though watched throughout the night she gave no sign of a guilty conscience. Mr. Adrian cited numerous authorities in support of his position. He hoped the jury would be very certain in their conclusion before they condemned a woman to the gallows. It would be, he believed, the first woman hung in New-Jersey. He was not prepared to say that Mary Gilroy did this murder, but had the jury observed the conduct of that woman. He did not say that she did it, but he warned them that they should not convict Bridget of a crime that others might have done. With regard to insanity, he did not place the case of the defendant on that ground. But Bridget, if she did the murder, did it in a fit of insanity induced by epilepsy.

At this point the Court adjourned, Mr. Adrian saying that he would conclude in the morning.

During the addresses of counsel, Bridget kept her handkerchief to her face and appeared to be weeping all day.

Fatal Accident in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, May 28.

Archibald Young, of Albany, canal-driver, aged 16 years, was crushed yesterday afternoon between a propeller and a canal-boat in Buffalo Creek. His abdomen was stripped of the skin and the flesh, and leg dreadfully lacerated. His physician says that the nervous system has been dreadfully shocked and that he cannot survive.

French Steamer off the Highlands.

Highlands, Tuesday, May 28.

A large steam frigate has just appeared in sight in the offing. It may be the *Jean Bart.* She has no colors set as yet, and is a steamship of the line.

The Late Richmond Riot.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, May 28.

The Mayor to-day closed the investigation into the recent riot, and sent up for indictment two colored men and two white firemen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

— Certainly, if the realization of the desire to see ourselves as others see us is ever a gratification, the views of a Frenchman upon *Marriage in the United States* must possess more than ordinary interest. Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston, has translated, and Messrs. De Vries, Ibarra & Co. have published, a *brochure* by Auguste Carlier bearing the title given above. M. Carlier, so Dr. Jeffries tells us, traveled some time in this country, observing our manners and customs and studying our institutions. His familiarity with our language enabled him to see much of our life not generally or readily got at by foreigners; and besides this little treatise he has published a volume upon *Slavery in its Relations to the American Union*, as well as one sketching the *History of the American People* from the foundation of the English colonies up to the Revolution of 1776. He is also now engaged in the preparation of a work on the institutions of the United States. M. Carlier takes issue with the statement of De Tocqueville that there it no country in the world where the tie of marriage is so much respected as in America, and he makes a strong point against that distinguished writer by citing the facility with which divorces are secured, not only in Indiana and other Western States, but in Connecticut as well. After a pretty full discussion of the subject in all its bearings, M. Carlier arrives at the conclusions that "the very great independence of the young American girl is mostly due to the race to which she belongs, to the religion which she professes, and to the traditions brought from England;" that the young French girl is on the whole quite as well off as the American; that the life of the American woman is not based on a sacrifice, since there is no other country in the world where luxurious living is so general as it is here, and that the morals of the family in France are not inferior to those of America. Some of these conclusions will probably be increduously received by those who have not thoroughly examined the facts from which M. Carlier makes his deductions. He discusses the subject dispassionately and thoroughly, and brings out many facts which are exceedingly interesting and very suggestive.

—Dr. Jacob Bigelow, late President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and late a Professor in Harvard University, has gathered together into a volume bearing the title of *Modern Inquiries: Classical, Professional and Miscellaneous*, twenty-one papers upon different subjects, and printed as essays or delivered as addresses upon various occasions during the last half century. The larger part of them are naturally upon medical questions. "Homœopathy," for instance, is roughly handled in a report made to the Counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as long ago as 1854. The cattle disease in Massachusetts is discussed; cholera is declared not to be contagious, and the action of Cochituate water on lead pipes, together with "the burial of the dead and Mount Auburn Cemetery," are also treated of. Then wandering away from these strictly professional topics, Dr. Bigelow gives his views "on the limits of education" and "on classical and utilitarian studies," taking the ground in this last paper that there is a decided tendency to spend too much time in studying the ancient at the expense of the modern languages. Dr. Bigelow always writes forcibly and energetically, because he has views of his own, to urge which, are often at variance with those of others who may, perhaps, generally be regarded as abler than himself. Radical although he has been upon many subjects, this volume shows that he has never wandered very far from sound principles, and generally the people have indorsed his views by adopting them, sooner or later, as their own. The volume is, on the whole, exceedingly readable, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers.

— Messrs. Appleton & Co. have republished *Bible Teachings in Nature*, a volume of essays by Rev. Hugh Macmillan. These papers have nearly all appeared in foreign religious magazines, and their leading object the author states is "to show that the teaching of Nature and the teaching of the Bible are directed to the same great end; that the Bible contains the spiritual truths which are necessary to make us wise unto salvation, and the objects and scenes of nature are the pictures by which these truths are illustrated." There are in all sixteen chapters in the work, and the subjects discussed are "Pleiades and Orion," "Ice Morsels," "Grass," "Fading Leaves," &c., &c. The essays are all so graphic and eloquent that every reader must acknowledge the familiarity of the author with the topics of which he treats, and at the same time cordially recognize the sincerity of conviction, and the ability with which he addresses himself to elucidating the great truths which he here aims to demonstrate.

—*Man and the Conditions that Surround Him* is a work which the publisher, Mr. G. W. Carleton, assures us "presents in a popular form a comprehensive and lucid exposition of the scheme of man's existence on earth." Three hundred and sixty-five duodecimo pages, printed, moreover, in large type, dispose of this subject, not entirely to the satisfaction of the anonymous author, however, for he assures us that he offers the treatise to the reading world "with many misgivings." Since the views presented are neither profound nor strikingly original, and the style is frequently complicated and obscure, it would not be strange if the fears of the author should be realized that his work may meet the rebuke "of true science and learning" as well as "the unfavorable criticisms of the tyros in science and learning."

—The Paris *Guide*, published in Paris by Messrs. Lacroix & Co., to which we have already drawn the attention of our readers, counts among its contributors some of the most celebrated writers of France. In the list we remark the names of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Pelletan, Jules Simon, Edgard Quinet, Michelet, Renan, Littré, George Sand, Alphonse Kar, Berryer, Sainte-Beuve, and others who are equally well known in this country. The work is to be entirely original, the text as well as the engravings. Among the artists who contribute their share toward making the book in the best sense a guide to the French capital, we observe the names of Ingres, Messonier, Gérôme, Rosa Bonheur, Célestin Nanteuil, Cham, Daumier, Puvis de Chavannes, Française, Daubigny, &c., &c. The Introduction to this splendid work is written by Victor Hugo. The theme in Paris, and the essay, which was intended to occupy only a few pages, has been expanded into half a volume. It is divided into five parts: 1. Paris of the Future; 2. Paris of the Past; 3. Supremacy of Paris; 4. The Function of Paris; 5. The Declaration of Peace. The essay is expected with great eagerness, and is said to be one of the most characteristic efforts of its author. The *Guide* will appear in two parts, each forming, without the engravings, a volume of more than a thousand pages. Part First will treat of science and art in Paris, and will contain 53 large engravings, a colored plan of Paris, and 20 special plans. Part Second will treat of Paris life, the environs of Paris, and the Exhibition, and will contain 59 large engravings, 7 plans, and other illustrations. Of the value of this superb work, as a practical guide to the French capital, there can be no doubt. For the convenience of those who do not read French an edition is published in English, similar in every other respect to the French edition.

—Mr. J. T. Trowbridge certainly cannot be charged with having helped to bring to an end the corruscations of that aptly named publication *The Northern Lights*, for he is one of the most brilliant and versatile of our magazine writers. The serial from his pen, *Neighbor's Wives*, which was abruptly broken off with the stoppage of the periodical named, has been published complete in book form by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and those who became interested in the story will therefore be able to satisfy their curiosity as to the fate of the actors in it sooner than they could have done if the *Northern Lights* had not suspended publication. There is a spice of originality in the plot of the story, and the characters move briskly and with much naturalness, as they do in all of Mr. Trowbridge's tales.

—Mr. W. V. Spencer, of Boston, has published a little volume entitled *First Historical Transformations of Christianity*. It is a translation by Prof E. P. Evans, of the University of Michigan—one of our ablest writers and scholars—from the French of Athanese Coquerel, the younger; and the purpose of the treatise is to give an account of the origin of the different Christian Churches, and to trace the changes through which they passed in the earlier periods of their existence. Brief introductory chapters apply the law of transformation to the history of religions, and describe the condition of the different religions before Christianity; then the history of the Churches from the time of Christ through that of the Apostles and the first fathers is sketched, and the concluding chapters are devoted to giving an account of the Christianity of Constantine and to summing up the deductions from the general discussion. The treatise throughout is calm and philosophical in tone, but there are views advanced in it which many will deem as heterodox.

—The volume of Appleton's *Cyclopædia* for 1866, has just been published, and it summarizes very closely and admirably all the leading events of the year, as well as the history of the progress made in the arts and sciences. Steel engravings of King William I. of Prussia, whom this portrait represents as strongly resembling the late John Van Buren, Garibaldi and of Count Von Bismarck, illustrate the volume.

—Mrs. A. P. Hill, widow of Hon. Edward T. Hill, of Georgia, has compiled a family recipe-book, which she dedicates to "young and inexperienced Southern housekeepers." If the popular idea—that this class of mortals is numerous in the section named—is correct, this work cannot fail of wide circulation, for the directions which it gives are plain and practical. Mr. James O'Kane is the publisher of the volume.

—Mr. W. W. Swayne is putting within reach of American readers the marvelously cheap editions of standard authors which English publishers are now producing. Among his last importations are Dick's *Shakespeare* and *Byron*, and of Warne's "notable novels"—*The Scottish Chiefs*. Mr. Swayne also has Black's *Guide to Paris*. The prices of these works may be learned from the advertisements.

—*Amy Denbrook, a Life Drama*, is a story which is intended to illustrate the kind of affection which should lead to marriage, as well as that which is best calculated to retain the influence of married people over each other. There is not much power displayed in working up the story, but it is agreeably told, and the lessons it inculcates are easily gathered.

—The sixty-third number of *The Rebellion Record* is illustrated with steel engravings of Major-Gens. Cullum and Emory, and the letterpress comprises a heterogeneous collection of reports and documents which seems to indicate that the last scraps are being gathered up, and that but few numbers will be needed to complete this valuable compilation.

—*The Small Fruit Culturist*, by Andrew S. Fuller, is a very timely and carefully prepared manual which Messrs. Orange Judd & Co. have just added to their excellent list of horticultural works. It embodies in an attractive form the results of the author's wide practical experience, and the publishers have illustrated it handsomely and printed it clearly upon superior paper.

—We have received from the London Printing and Publishing Company the first four numbers of the edition of *Shakespeare* formerly known as "Kenny Meadows'," and which is here revised by Barry Cornwall. The steel and wood engravings with which the edition is illustrated all bear marks of previous service.

—The literature which the Bankrupt Law has originated has received another addition in the shape of a *Key to the Bankrupt Act*, by G. Morgan Eldridge, who designates himself as "of the Philadelphia Bar." The manual is published by John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia.

—Mr. J. J. White, of Philadelphia, has published through Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., a little volume bearing the title, *Peace and other Poems*. The tone of the poems is pure, and they are smoothly versified, but they are so quiet in expression as to be dull and spiritless.

—Rev. Thomas Dehany Bernard's Bampton lectures on the *Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament*, have been republished for the second London edition of Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, of Boston.

—*A Manual of the Law of Fixtures*, compiled by John W. Hill, LL.B., and published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., is a work of value to the legal profession alone.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHOLERA.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Harris upon the Subject—A Word About Disinfection.

The following letter from Dr. Harris to the Board of Health, noting the progress of cholera and sanitary defences against it, will doubtless be read with interest:

Since last Fall the Asiatic cholera has been making progress in various countries, and, both in Europe and America, its smouldering infection has been rekindled in a few places. Important progress has, meanwhile, been make in the practical application of preventable sanitary measures to restrain and extinguish the epidemic. Waiting the completion of our full report upon these facts, the following brief summary of recent information is submitted. The duty to study and make known the history and sanitary treatment of this epidemic is plain enough, for we find that wherever we trace it there is one great practical maxim taught by it, namely: Put out the sparks, and remove or seal up the combustibles that maintain the epidemic flames. Every event in the progress of cholera teaches this homely lesson, and every step in the progress of exact scientific investigation and sanitary measures gives greater precision and certainty to the means of prevention.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY CONCERNING THE CHOLERA POISON AND ITS INFECTIVE PROPERTY.

Several hundred scientific physicians in Europe have prepared reports upon their special investigations—experimental, microscopical and chemical—in cholera. One hundred and ten of these reports have already been transmitted to the French Imperial Academy of Sciences, and various prizes have been awarded. For example, one prize to Prof. Thiersch, for his report upon experimental researches on the infective property that is acquired by choleraic excrement under different conditions. Another prize has been awarded to Dr. Lauder Lindsey for his experiments proving the transmission of cholera by personal clothing when contaminated by cholera excrement. To Dr. Wonns another Prize has been awarded for results proved in regard to certain kinds of prophylactic and early medical treatment. M. Bandremont has received a prize for his study of the atmosphere in the recent epidemic; and to M. Legros and others honors have been awarded for experimental investigations in cholera. Besides these most practical researches, to discover the means of prevention, numerous persons have endeavored to demonstrate that there exists or does not exist some microscopical vegetable or infusorial production which may prove to be the cause of the epidemic and its propagating infection. But nothing has yet been proved that can aid sanitary authorities; while, on the other hand, chemistry and experiments have proved that the epidemic virus of cholera can be controlled and extinguished. A practical summary of all this matter is in course of preparation, and will be presented to the Board of Health after the transactions of the Sanitary Conference at Weimar have been submitted to you in English. The grand conclusion of all the researches and all comparisons and analyses of experience relating to cholera may be summed up in these homely words: Put out the sparks—remove the local causes that increase and spread the epidemic. The fact that cholera is propagated and spread by an infective poison which requires the aid of certain local factors is fully established. That it is not contagious like typhus and small-pox, and that the infective property of the excremental discharges of the sick and of persons that have been recently exposed in places infected by cholera may be completely disinfected and destroyed by certain chemical agents, is the important truth which all classes of people should understand.

PROGRESS OF PRACTICAL SKILL IN APPLYING DISINFECTANTS.

The employment of specific disinfectants of cholera excrement was commenced by us in this country, at the Quarantine Hospitals on Staten Island, in 1855. The first great lessons on the subject were taught by Dr. Wm. Budd at the military barracks in Bristol, Eng., and by Prof. Pettenkofer at the Kaisheim Prison, in Bavaria, in 1854. Dr. Lauder Lindsey, in a cholera hospital and in certain lunatic asylums in Scotland, added several facts to the same experience.

Certain soluble salts of iron, viz.: the sulphates and chlorides which possess the power of arresting certain kinds of fermentation and of destroying certain gases and products of putrefaction, continue to be the most trustworthy chemicals for the general purposes of disinfection. We first employed them in 1855 and 1856, because of their chemical qualities, and particularly because of the success that seemed to attend their employment by the great chemist, Prof. Pettenkofer. But these iron salts and most other metallic salts cannot well be used on the soiled clothing and bedding, nor do they act very permanently, for they may soak away, or may readily be changed into insoluble and inert substances. Hence, to meet the necessity for a powerful, and most permanent and unchangable antiseptic, resort is had to carbolic acid and the coal-tar compounds. Scientific chemists and experimenters, and all well-informed sanitary officers now agree that saturated solutions of copperas and carbolic acid are at once the best and cheapest disinfectants that can be used against cholera.

The Metropolitan Board of Health of New-York was, as I believe, the first sanitary body to provide for disinfection as an essential and distinct branch of sanitary service. Glasgow soon followed, and in Southampton and Bristol, in England, the business was, in July last, done by trained hands and with marvelous success. St. Louis has just organized a perfect system of disinfecting depots and sanitary care in the twelve wards of that much-threatened city. In New-Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, Chicago and several other cities, the sanitary authorities are organizing the same good system. This system was first suggested by the Council of Hygiene, in this City, in October, 1865.

IMMEDIATE CARE OF THE SICK AND OF THE POOR.

In every city that is now prepared to extinguish or prevent the epidemic there has been organized a system of medical relief and house-to-house visitation, to be ready beforehand for any event. St. Louis put its excellent system in operation soon after the first arrival of a cholera patient this Spring from a down-river town. The disease did not extend to half a dozen persons. St. Louis now is, and is likely to remain, one of the healthiest and safest commercial towns that one can visit in America, thanks to its Board of Health.

THE PLACES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE IN WHICH CHOLERA IS PREVAILING OR HAS APPEARED SINCE JAN. 1, 1867.

Very eary in the Spring the epidemic was rekindled in certain towns on the Mississippi, south of Cairo. It was conveyed many hundred miles up the Arkansas River and to certain points northwest on the Mississippi. But recent information warrants the hope that those outbreaks have been totally extinguished.

St. Thomas and several West India islands suffered more or less from the epidemic in the Winter; and as early as the 20th of December, it made its appearance in Central America.

ABSTRACT OF DR. CARPENTER'S NOTES ON OUTBREAK IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

December 20 a detachment of 350 soldiers, from Hart's and Governor's Islands, embarked on the steamship *San Francisco*, for California, by way of Graytown and Virgin Bay. Some 250 other passengers left in the same ship. What sickness occurred among the latter class of passengers is unknown, but the soldiers continued in high health until the morning of Jan. 2, when forty miles up the San Juan del Norte River. For diet the soldiers had "hard tack;" not a man had touched foot on the shore or tasted the fruits of the country. Suddenly, before daybreak, Jan. 2, the cholera attacked a soldier, and others were seized with it during the succeeding twenty-four hours, and at the time of embarkation, Jan. 5, on the Pacific Coast, twelve cases and six deaths had occurred, beside the great number that were saved by timely care in the first stages of the disorder.

Embarking on the *America*, which Dr. Carpenter says, "like all vessels of this excellent line of steamships, was clean and orderly," 9 more cases—5 fatal—occurred in the first six days of the voyage.

Among the civilian passengers, all of whom went in a separate boat across the Isthmus, and who, on the Pacific steamship, were more than 500 in number, not a symptom of cholera appeared. But let us note what had preceeded this sudden epidemic on the San Juan River.

About the 1st of December a detachment of soldiers left New-York, in perfect health, by same route. Before reaching Virgin Bay, and when only about fifty miles up from Graytown, cholera suddenly appeared, and during the succeeding ten days it killed 29 of the soldiers and several of the natives in the vicinity of their temporary quarters on the shore of Virgin Bay. Major Gamble's was among the fatal cases.

In their fright at the fatality of the edidemic many of the soldiers fled to the villages along the coast from Virgin Bay to Leon. About thirty of them were yet unaccounted for when their comrades, of both detachments, embarked for San Francisco, Jan. 6.

The medical officers, being destitute of disinfectants, used the dry earth for burying the discharges from the sick, while they burned every vestige of soiled clothing, &c. Had such intelligent and faithful medical officers as Dr. Carpenter and Surgeon McMillen (who had the sole care of those 550 soldiers bee nin authority in the Cities of Leon, Chinandagua, Masaya and Managua, the pestilence might have been arrested and extinguished as it was at Virgin Bay and upon the steamship *America*. The great routes of transit to California have remained unvexed by cholera.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Early in April an outbreak of cholera occurred in the city of Porto Algre in South America, and in a few days fifty cases occurred. This outbreak is supposed to be associated with German and French commerce that is held with that disturbed region. What intercourse has been had with infected West Indian or Central American ports does not appear; and they, like the nearest European ports, are more than 3,000 miles distant, Porto Alegra being 30 degrees south of the Equator, and not far north from Montevideo.

IN EUROPE.

About four weeks ago cholera reappeared in London and in Paris, but it is reported not to have spread to any extent. In the town of Elberfield, near the Rhine, and about eighty miles southeastward from Rotterdam, the epidemic appeared and has spread to some extent. That town is in a region that sends many emigrants to New-York by way of Rotterdam and Liverpool.

These facts can be understood by our people without awakening anxiety or fear, for "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," and although there may be numerous cases of cholera imported from the South and elsewhere, and though there may be repeated outbreaks in the lower regions of the Mississippi, the means of sanitary protection are definite, ample, and easily applied. But wherever, in places that are ready for the kindling of the epidemic, the true means of sanitary protection are not applied, the pestilence may yet make deadly ravages. The watchword of the Metropolitan Board of Health,

TIMELY AND ACTIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES,

should be adopted by every city and town to which the epidemic can come. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS, Cor. Sec. M. B. H.

Award of Contracts.

Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following street improvements:

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and Harlem River; the contract was awarded to M. Cronin at $13,110; time nine months.

For same in Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; the contract was awarded to J. W. Pettigrew at $12,087 60; time six months.

For same in Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues; the contract was awarded to Thomas Gearty at $2,021 25; time forty-five days.

For curbing and grading Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues; the contract was awarded to Thomas Gearty at $1,862 50; time twenty days.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue; the contract was awarded to Thomas Gearty at $367 05; time fifteen days.

For same in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; the contract was awarded to Michael Gavin at $526; time ten days.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ANOTHER ARREST IN THE SHERIFF'S ROBBERY CASE.

Officer Ferguson, of the Court Squad, arrested Edward Detshy on a charge of being implicated in the larceny of $1,000 worth of sofa gimps which were in the possession of the Sheriff, and for which larceny Sigismund Abels was on Monday committed for trial. The accused was held to bail for trial. He is a native of Hungary and 56 years of age.

THE LOOMIS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

An adjourned examination was held yesterday in the case of Theodore H. Loomis, who is charged with the embezzlement of $5,000 in compound interest Treasury notes from his employers, Messrs. Carter & Hawley, of No. 60 Beaver-street. Henry E. Hawley, the owner of the Treasury notes, was further examined. He knew the prisoner, who was in the employ of deponent's firm as cashier and book-keeper for over two years, and as such was allowed access to the safe. On the 24th of January, 1866, the firm had in its possession $5,000 in compound interest notes, valued at $5,387, and witness saw them in the office. The accused left the employ of the firm on the 26th of January, 1866, and the following day the safe was broken open and the notes discovered to be gone. Saw Loomis next on the 1st of February at Mr. Carter's house, and spoke to him about the missing compound notes, and he confessed to having taken them, but witness did not remember what he said he had done with them. Loomis was allowed a salary and a certain per centage upon the profits of the firm, and he had no right to draw any greater amount than said salary except at the expiration of five years, when the firm was to be dissolved. The agreement was in writing.

Counsel instructed to produce said agreement, and the case was again adjourned until Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBBED BY THE PANEL GAME.

Richard Seybolp, of No. 34 Sixth-street, met Mary Ann McDermott in the City Hall Park yesterday morning and accompanied her to No. 100 Roosevelt-street. He there met Ellen Heffernan, and entered a room with both women, and then took off his coat. Ellen then went out, and Seybold afterward discovered that $[illegible] in United States Treasury notes had been stolen from his pocket. Both women were arrested and arraigned before the Court, when Thomas Du[illegible], of No. 100 Roosevelt-street, testified that he saw Ellen take a roll of Treasury notes from under a stove in her room, and said it had been taken from the complainant. The prisoners were committed for trial. Both are natives of Ireland and of abandoned character.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Officer Cole, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Louisa Millen, a native of Germany, 45 years of age, and a notoriously-successful shoplifter, on the charge of having stolen a piece of muslin, containing 43 yards, value $20, from the premises of Alexander Irvine, No. 276 Bowery. The prisoner entered the shop under pretence of making purchases, and was seen to steal the muslin by Robert Moore, an employe. The officer found the property concealed in a large pocket in the woman's dress, besides several handkerchiefs and a woolen shawl, for which no owner has been found. The accused was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

AN AMAZONIAN AFFRAY.

On Monday afternoon Ann Maxwell and Sarah Hollohan became involved in an altercation at their residence, No. 65 Greenwich-street, when Mrs. Maxwell received a severe and dangerous wound on the head from a hatchet in the hands of her opponent. Mrs. Hollohan was arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precirct Police, and the wounded woman conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The Magistrate committed the prisoner to await the result of the wound inflicted by her.

A FEMALE BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.

Mrs. Maria J. Brown, *alias* Mrs. Walters, was arrested by Detective Radford on Monday evening, on a charge of having passed a worthless check for $75, drawn on the Bank of North America, to Mrs. J. D. Parrian, of No. 27 Bond-street. It appears that the prisoner called upon her victim at her dress-making establishment and ordered a robe and a bonnet, valued at $78. The dress was duly finished, and on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Brown called in a carriage, received the articles and gave the check in payment, promising to call and pay the balance. On Monday morning the fraud was discovered and information was given to Inspector Dilks, who directed Detective Radford to work up the case. He succeeded in arresting the accused in a boarding-house in West Twenty-seventh-street. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, and committed for examination.

TWO CASES IN ONE.

Mary Ann Smith, *alias* Lang, *alias* Mary Murray, was arrested in the Fifth Ward on Monday on a charge of robbing her employer, Mrs. Eliza Rogers, of No. 383 Washington-street, of a quantity of clothing and other articles of the value of $400. Mary was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon and remanded for examination. At the same time Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, brought in two men named Louis Brown and Antoine Lang, whom he had arrested on suspicion of having a hand in a burglary in New-Jersey, and he requested a temporary commitment from the Justice, as the complainants had not arrived in time to make the necessary affidavits. As the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, the woman Smith exclaimed, "See, there are the men who committed the burglary." Whereupon Capt. Jourdan waived his right to the prisoners and magnanimously tranferred them to Capt. Petty. All three of the accused were accordingly remanded for examination. It appears that the woman is well known as a decoy thief, she making engagements for herself as domestic, and taking the first opportunity to leave the premises with her effects and leaving the door open for the entrance of the male members of the gang, who are constantly traveling through the country with felonious intent. Mary Ann is or was the paramour of Lang, and a professional thief in the bargain.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

MORE THAN A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN.

Maria Sweeny, of No. 417 East Tenth-street, went on Monday to the photographic establishment of A. H. Stickney, No. 743 Broadway, to have a photograph taken. The lady on taking a seat before the instrument placed her pocket-book, containing $40, under her, and the complaint alleges that after the picture was taken she passed into the next room, but remembering her pocket-book went back again to get it and found that it had disappeared. She then goes on to say that not more than two minutes elapsed between the time she left and returned, and during that time no one had access to the room except Charles T. Stuart, the operator, and Oakley Selleck, the finisher of the gallery, and she therefore caused their arrest by officer Young of the Fifteenth Precinct. None of the money was found upon the young men, but officer Young makes affidavit that on yesterday he searched the sink at the gallery and found $20.50 secreted in it. Selleck gives his age as 18 and Stewart as 21 years, and both were committed to answer.

A SUPPOSED PICKPOCKET.

James Gillespie, visiting Barnum's Museum on Monday, had as his next neighbor one John Mehedy, and missing his pocket-book containing $18, accused Mehedy of taking it. The prisoner was committed to answer.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Henry H. Harrison, of No. 178 Broadway, filed a complaint alleging that on the 27th inst. George Williams came up to him in the hallway of the St. Nicholas Hotel and, representing himself as an officer of the Police, arrested him. Harrison refused to recognize Williams as an officer, and the latter said he would go and get a warrant. Harrison following him out, meeting Officer Casey, pointed Williams out to him and asked him if he was an officer, and Casey saying "No," the circumstance was narrated and Williams was arrested. He was committed yesterday to answer the charge.

MORE YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Miss Margaret Conklin, residing at No. 73 West Eleventh-street, had three boys arrested, charging them with entering her house on Monday afternoon, through the basement door, and stealing three dresses of the value of $150. The boys were not seen upon the premises, but Miss Conklin narrating her loss to Officer Norris, of the Eighteenth Precinct the latter arrested three boys, one of whom, O'Grady was carrying a sack which contained two of the stolen dresses. The boys are Henry O'Grady, aged 14 years, Michael Bergman, aged 15, and James Bl[illegible], aged 11 years. They were all committed to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

MORE WENT THAN CAME.

August Berti stood at the railing before His Honor charged upon the oath of Joseph Wehrle, of No. 450 Fourth-avenue, in whose house he was a lodger, with going away yesterday morning and taking with him the more portable furniture of his bed to the value of $24. Berti was committed to answer.

TREASURE TROVE.

Adolph Goetz is 18 years of age, was born in New-York City, lived prior to his recent change at No. 331 Eighth-street, is by occupation a tinsmith, and was arraigned yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of $50 in bank notes, the property of Theresa Bopp, of No. 235 Second-street. The affidavit charges that he entered the room of Theresa at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and abstracted the money from a bureau drawer, and when Theresa entered he ran into the street, where he was caught by a citizen and the money found upon him. Goetz pleaded not guilty, and was held to answer.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, Justice.

A FAST HORSE AND FAST MAN.

Mr. George Lowe is the happy owner of a very perfect specimen of horse flesh, which has the further merit of being very fast—the two merits making it so valuable that he has been offered $5,000 for it. On Monday he left this horse attached to a light road-wagon standing near the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, in charge of a boy. During his absence a young man named John Elbert came along, jumped into the wagon and started off up Eighth-avenue. He was soon brought to a pause in his progress by the paving barricade in the avenue, and, having been pursued by the firemen from the engine-house at the corner, he was arrested. Elbert was taken before Justice Kelly, and committed to answer for horse-stealing. It was evident that Elbert had no intention of stealing the horse, but being just on the close of a spree, his only idea was to take a ride.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J., in the New Marble Building.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney, &c.	206—Ayrault vs. Murphy et al.
219—Treadwell et al. vs. Sackett et al.	130—Knox vs. The Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll et al.	146—Cook vs. Hawley.
69—Campbell, &c. vs. Blake et al.	225—Gotleib vs. Hazzard.
192—Johnson vs. Altmayer et al.	226—Hazzard vs. Gotleib.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Rose vs. Terry et al.	80—Doremus vs. The Same.
75—Attachment of Seeber vs. Steamship Circassian.	81—French vs. The Same.
76—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.	82—Munsell vs. The Same.
79—Hart vs. Bidwell.	83—Clarke vs. Same.
	90—Jalkert vs. Winter.
	96—McDonald vs. Baldwin.
	130—Spatz vs. Lyon.

The call commences at No. 131, Bronson vs. Bronson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Miller, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3703—— vs. ——	641—Kienstead vs. Clarke.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	1433—Gordon vs. Linderman.
951—Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.	951—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
247—Snediker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
1681—Crooker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.	1429—Baker vs. Webster.
851—Tucker vs. the same.	651—Dufais vs. Andrews.
852—Tucker vs. the same.	1475—Ripley vs. Dunbar
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.	859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
883—Vierck, Jr. vs. The 3d-av. Railroad Co.	1297—Manvel vs. Holdrege
	739—Curtiss vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1445—Meyer vs. Marie.

Part II.—No further jury causes this term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J., without a Jury.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Equity Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Carroll vs. Wilson.	92—Beaver vs. The B. and D. B. Railroad Co.
115—Berky vs. The German Reformed Church.	94—Murphy vs. McCool.
116—Same vs. Same.	109—Dale vs. Winston.
117—Wilson vs. Lent.	119—Cramer vs. Harzberg.
118—Martha vs. Glas.	120—Wilcox vs. Dunn.
55—Bates vs. Russell.	121—Bauer vs. Schlegel.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey.	122—Matsell vs. Flanagan.
77—Bathgate vs. Haskins.	123—Requa vs. Cronin.
78—Barnes vs. Schultz.	124—Mitchell vs. Smith.
87—Fettretch vs. Cromelien.	132—Kelly vs. Sackett.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J., without a Jury.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No. 8—[illegible] vs. [illegible]ert.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Purcell vs. Perkins.	249—Wakeman vs. Sheldon.
220—Scott vs. Spitzer.	250—Dobbs vs. De Bane.
221—Somers vs. Hart.	257—McGovern vs. Reppler.
234—Robert vs. Coleman.	258—Freeland vs. Tengue.
237—Huggins vs. McBride.	259—Reppler vs. Healy.
238—Roberts vs. Hariman.	260—Johnson vs. Delaware L. R. R. Co.
242—Lincoln vs. The Union.	261—Deutsch vs. Mehding.
244—Lockey vs. Lent.	262—The B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
246—Schoen vs. Mendey.	263—Staniels vs. Garrish.
247—Johnson vs. Chapman.	
253—Black vs. Livingston.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Judge Nelson on Monday morning rendered decisions in several important cases as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.

The President, Managers & Co. of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. The Pennsylvania Coal Company.—This case came up on demurrers interposed by the plaintiffs to the pleas of the defendants to the declaration in the cause. It was argued before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

The controversy involves the construction of a contract entered into between the plaintiffs and the Wyoming Coal Association, on Aug. 31, 1847. The plaintiffs were the owners of a canal leading from Rondout to Honesdale, Penn., and owned coal lands in Pennsylvania, which they had connected with the canal by railroad. The Wyoming Coal Association owned large coal fields there, which were not connected with the canal, though that was their nearest available avenue to market. It seemed desirable that a railroad should be built to make that connection and the agreement in question, referring to this and the necessity of a permanent arrangement as to tolls on the canal in case such railroad was built, provided that the plaintiffs "will at all times hereafter furnish to any and all boats owned or used by the Wyoming Coal Association for the time being or its assigns, for the purpose of transporting coal entering the said canal by railroad, &c., &c., all the facilities of navigation and transportation which shall afford * * * to boats owned or used by any other company or persons, or belonging to or used by, or containing coal transported by for or on account of" the plaintiffs at certain reduced rates of tolls to the extent of one-half the capacity of the canal. There was no explicit covenant in the agreement that the Wyoming Coal Association should transport all its coal through the canal.

The declaration set forth this agreement at length, and also the agreement between the Wyoming Coal Association and the defendants, made July 29, 1851, by which the latter took the place of the Coal Association. It also set forth the construction of the railroad from the defendants' coal mines, the enlargement of the canal, so that instead of carrying boats of 50 tons, it could pass boats of 125 tons, and it alleged that the plaintiffs had been always ready to give the transportation to the defendants' boats; but that they had not, as they were bound to do under the agreement, transported by the canal all the coal which came over the railroad from the defendants' mines to the canal, but had induced the Erie Railroad to build a branch road from its main line to connect with the defendants' railroad, and sent their coal over such branch line, and thereby deprived the plaintiffs of the tolls which they would have collected on that coal if it had been transported on the canal, and they prayed judgment against the defendants for a million of dollars.

The pleas of the defendants need not be stated, inasmuch as the Court has decided the case upon the declaration. The following is Judge Nelson's opinion:

Nelson, C. J.—We have carefully examined the contract entered into between the plaintiffs and the Wyoming Coal Association, on the 31st of August, 1847, the latter company being now represented by the defendants, The Pennsylvania Coal Company, and are of opinion that it contains no covenant, express or implied, on the part of the defendants that they would transport on the canal of plaintiffs all the coal brought over the railroad of defendants connecting with the canal, and which they are sending forward to market. We think the resolution fixing a permanent rate of tolls, and which was carried into the agreement, together with the maximum limit as to the quantity of coal to be carried on the canal, in respect to which the plaintiffs entered into obligations with the defendants, was entered into by way of encouraging the latter to build the contemplated railroad from their mines to the canal; and that the plaintiffs relied on the prospective advantages from this investment, and transportation of coal on the road to their canal, as affording full consideration and compensation for the obligations entered into. No doubt it was not then within the minds of either party, that this road might or would be used advantageously except in the transportation of the defendants coal to market by the use of the plaintiffs' canal; and that the progress of improvements in the construction of railroads would or might afford a diversion of the coal from that channel of conveyance. And hence no covenant was required to bind the defendants exclusively to the use of that channel. The only covenant on the part of the defendants that seems to have been required, is the one at the close of argument. The Wyoming Coal Association promise and agree to and with the plaintiffs to use all their influence to cause a speedy construction of the railroad, and that unless constructed within three years, the plaintiffs be at liberty to declare the agreement null and void.

The recitals in the agreement furnish very strong evidence of the intent of the plaintiffs on entering into it.

The resolution adopted by the Company on the 28th April, 1847, recites that they did, for the purpose of creating a motive and inducement to capitalists to invest their funds in the construction of a railroad to be connected with the canal, offer to the acceptance of any persons who might avail themselves of the same, a permanent tariff of tolls on all coal entering said canal by any such railroad. The principal negotiations between the parties related to the rate of these tolls. There is no covenant that the defendants shall bring a bushel of coal to the canal, or that they shall take from the coal mine any particular quantity; nor, that all the coal *mined, or carried on the railroad, shall be transported on the canal*, which latter clause is now sought to be interpolated by implication into the contract. We think if such had been the intent of the parties, it would have been expressed, and that it would be making a contract for them to insert it instead of construing the one made.

We have not looked into the pleadings beyond the declaration. The first fault is there, and fatal to the suit. Judgment for the defendants on the demurrers.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen, Mr. Nash and Mr. O'Conor. For defendants, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Alfred Battersby and others vs. The Steamship Republic.—Nelson, C. J.—This libel was filed in the Court below by seamen who had signed shipping papers, for being unlawfully discharged from the ship. A dispute arose as to the wages—the master refusing to allow the men the sum monthly specified in the articles. It is not seriously disputed in the proofs that the engineer had the authority in this instance to employ the men engaged in his department, nor but that he had agreed to the wages stipulated. The dispute seems to be as to the fact of discharge. It is insisted for the ship that when the men were told the master would not pay the stipulated wages they left of their own accord, or, if they did not, but were discharged by the engineer, that he had no authority to discharge them. It is pretty clear that the men did not leave of their own accord, and the Court below have found that the engineer, who admits he discharged them, had authority for so doing from the master. The question was mainly one of fact, and we are not disposed to interfere with the finding of the Court below on the proofs. Decree affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Lanktree; for claimants and appellants, Mr. Stillman.

SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION.

Samuel F. B. Morse and others vs. Francis and J. Smith.—This case came up on a verdict taken by direction of the Judge subject to the opinion of the Court on the questions of law involved. The verdict was for $10,762 97 in favor of the plaintiffs.

Nelson, C. J.—This is an action of covenant against the defendant founded on a submission to an award of arbitrators. The submission is inartificially drawn, and most of the objections that were taken during the trial arose out of this circumstance. The merits of the case are quite plain and easily arrived at.

The submission shows that a litigation was existing between Morse, and the executors of Vail, against Smith, arose only out of certain agreements concerning Morse's telegraph, and that all suits and causes of action between the parties; and, also, all causes of action between Kendall and Smith had been amicably adjusted and finally and irrevocably settled, with the following specified exceptions, namely: First—A claim for stock, and dividends in the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, on the part of Smith against Morse, and the executors of Vail—and, also, a like claim on the part of Morse, and executors against Smith.

Second—A claim of Smith *vs.* Morse for money for the invention of the telegraph, received from sources out of the United States. These claims were submitted to Thomas R. Walker and H. O. Olden as arbitrators, and in case of disagreement, they are to appoint an umpire. The case was heard before the arbitrators, who disagreed, and appointed Abijah Mann as umpire. The case was again heard before him, all parties appearing and producing their proofs—and on the 22d of May, 1862, he made his award in favor of Morse and the executors, of certain amounts payable in stock, and in money, as per submission. The award is upon the subjects submitted to the arbitrators and umpire for a hearing and determination, and is not reexaminable here. Indeed, we perceive no reason for doubting its entire correctness if examinable.

A principal objection is, that the submission, after naming the arbitrators, refers, as follows: "as provided in articles of submission this day executed"—which articles were not produced at the trial, nor before the arbitrators or umpire, and, in truth, had no existence. The facts are, as appeared from the proofs, that the parties through their friends had informally agreed on the terms of the submission which were incorporated in the formal submission under seal, and the inartificial draftsman must have had in his mind this informal previous arrangement in the reference made. What confirms this explanation is, that both parties appeared before the arbitrators and umpire, and no notice was taken of this part of the submission or objection made on account of the non-production of these articles, but all parties assumed that the submission under seal contained the whole of the terms agreed upon.

Another objection is that the submission was signed by Kendall individually, and that he was not made a party to the suit. But the submission contained covenants of settlement of various disputes and causes of action in which Kendall was personally concerned, and the instrument is to be construed distributively, which explains the meaning of his signature. The covenant of submission was exclusively between the parties to the suit, in which Kendall had no personal interest.

It is also objected that Kendall, who executed the submission as agent for Morse and the executors of Vail, had no power or authority as agent, nor was any shown, to do the act. But the instrument containing the settlement between the parties, and the submission recited that Kendall was agent, and made the settlement as such for Morse and the executors, and agreed, at the same time, to the terms of submission; and Smith, who was a party to this settlement and submission, must have been satisfied with the authority. Besides, Kendall appeared throughout before the arbitrators and umpire on one side, as agent, and Smith on the other, and no objection was ever taken to his authority. We think the objection comes too late. Without pursuing the objections further, we think the verdict below was right, and a new trial must be denied and judgment entered for the plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Tracy and Olmsted; for defendant, Mr. Huntly.

MARINE INSURANCE—REPRESENTATIONS—CONCEALMENT.

Jonathan Godfrey vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This case came up on a motion for a new trial on a case made. The suit was brought on a policy of insurance on the bark *Tycoon*, owned by him, which was destroyed by the *Alabama*. The defence set up was the concealment of facts alleged to have been known to the plaintiff when he effected the insurance, as to the presence of the *Alabama* in the waters where the *Tycoon* was, and misrepresentations as to the course of other companies in taking policies on her. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Nelson, C. J.—We have examined the evidence in this case on the motion for a new trial, and are satisfied the weight of it supports the verdict, on the ground of the concealment of material facts by the plaintiff, of which he was in possession, calculated to increase the risk and influence the underwriters in taking it; also, in misrepresenting the offers of other companies in respect to taking the risk.

We are also of opinion that the instructions to the jury were in conformity with law, and that the new trial must be denied and judgment given for the defendants.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Childs and Mr. Goddard; for defendant, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—May 28.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE MOTION FOR MANDAMUS IN THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The People on the Relation of Rufus Hatch, vs. Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer, &c.—The argument of this case, already reported in these columns, was continued yesterday by Mr. Tilden, one of the counsel for the respondent, Pritchard. The points made in Monday's argument were restated and amplified. He insisted, most emphatically, that the relator Hatch was, by the affidavits, shown to be entering into a combination to bring about the election of certain persons as officers of the company, at Chicago, on the 6th of June prox.; that this railroad company is a foreign corporation, over which the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction by way of *mandamus*; that even if the relator has any rights at all that Courts are bound to respect, his remedy is not by *mandamus*, but by an action at law; he could not expect to get relief from the equity side of the Court. Counsel said that the law under which this proceeding was taken was the statute of 1842. By that act, if a transfer agent of a foreign moneyed corporation did not, upon a proper application, exhibit the books or stock-lists, he could be fined $250; but the Supreme Court of this State cannot under that act compel the agent of a foreign corporation to show the transfer-book or stock-list by writ of *mandamus*, such as is sought in this case. And if it cannot be issued against an agent in his official capacity, most clearly it cannot have effect upon him as a private individual.

Counsel furthermore contended that if the *mandamus* asked for were granted it would be a fraud upon the sister State of Illinois, and also a violation of the general public laws of this State. To sustain his position he referred to the Revised Statutes of New-York which went into operation in January, 1830. It is, said he, also a fraud upon the real stockholders, and this proceeding threatens them with great pecuniary damage.

The Court—If foreign corporations, organized under and by virtue of the laws of another State, see fit to come here and establish an office for the transfer of stock or the transaction of business generally, those corporations must be held subject to the laws of this State—they must exhibit their stock-books and stock-lists in accordance with our statutes, and our Courts have, and will so hold whenever they are called upon to decide. But how can I allow an agent of a foreign Corporation to keep his books open to some corporators, and not to others? I suppose both sides have a right to get all the proxies they can, and put in all the votes they can, if it is done legitimately.

Ex-Judge Allen followed Mr. Tilden on the same side. Before commencing his argument he said: I will read an additional or supplemental affidavit.

Mr. Larocque, for relator—I object to the gentleman putting in any further affidavits.

Mr. Allen—The supplemental affidavit was proposed by yourself.

Mr. Larocque—When this argument commenced, and after the affidavits on the other side had been read, I suggested that the respondent's affidavit was not sufficiently full and explicit. In the simplicity of his heart the counsel, Mr. Allen, then said if it were not explicit enough he would make it so; whereupon Mr. Tilden suddenly gave Mr. Allen a pull by the shoulder, and—

Mr. Tilden—I say the gentleman says what is false. I did no such thing, as Judge Allen will bear me witness.

Judge Sutherland—Gentlemen, this will not do. I am willing to sit here and patiently listen to all the arguments. I wish to get at the truth and the right of this matter, but you must all conduct yourselves with propriety and professional courtesy. You may read the affidavit, Judge Allen.

The latter then read a supplemental affidavit made by Albert L. Pritchard. It was brief but to the point. The purport of it was that Pritchard had not, at the time Mr. Hatch made the application to him, or at any time since in his, deponent's possession, or under his control, any transfer-books or stock-list of the corporation referred to. The affidavit was very emphatic. The reading of it seemed to take all in the Court-room by surprise, and at the request of the Judge, Mr. Allen read it over aloud three times,

Mr. Larocque—Well, we have an affidavit also, which we will put in when the time comes.

The Court—Well, let Mr. Allen proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Allen then proceeded with an elaborate argument, in which he dilated upon the points already referred to in our columns, and cited numerous authorities to sustain his positions. At 5:30 o'clock last evening he had not concluded, and the Court adjourned. Mr. Larocque is to close the argument.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 28.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE "INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS" HELD FOR TRIAL.

The People ex. rel. J. H. Williams vs. Kate Jollie, Carrie Fenton, Ada Stewart and Minnie Acton.—Judge McCunn to-day rendered his decision on the motion to discharge the defendants in this action from arrest in the following words: "These prisoners are indisputably violators of public decency and order, and the house they selected for their shameless exhibitions is a disorderly house. So much the evidence establishes beyond question, and it is sufficient to justify me in refusing their discharges. My decision is that the commitment is correct, and that the prisoners be held for trial."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE KANE ARSON TRIAL.

The trial of John Kane for arson was yesterday concluded at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Miller.

Mr. James T. Brady addressed the jury, in a speech of two hours' length, on behalf of the prisoner, urging that the only evidence against him is of a purely circumstantial character, and that the perjurer Sheehan's testimony is in no wise worthy of belief, since he has admitted, under oath, that he felt that he was justified before his Maker in swearing an untruth, when the motive was to save a human being's life. The witness Dushane plainly tells us that she has a "festering grudge" in her heart against Kane, because, as she says, he robbed her of $500 a short time before the fire. Knowing that Kane was a man of property, why did she not enter suit against him in the Courts, and thus recover her property? Instead of doing so, she determined on revenge, and accordingly invoked the aid of the Fire Marshal, of Capt. Wilson and his men, the District-Attorney and his reserves, Mrs. Sheehan and the insurance companies, and with this array of helpers she commenced her work of prosecution. It is certainly proven by reliable witnesses that Mrs. Dushane has declared repeatedly her determination to hang Kane out of revenge for the wrong which she suffered at his hands.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brady's eloquent effort, Attorney-General Martindale proceeded to speak to the jury on behalf of the prosecution, urging the jurors not to be deterred from rendering a verdict against the prisoner (if they felt justified in doing so by the evidence) by reason of any sympathy with him, (Kane,) or desire to save him from the scaffold. If guilty, justice demanded that the culprit should be punished, for, first, the purpose of expiation, and second, as an example to others, who may be thereby deterred from following in his wicked course. The weakness of the defence is shown in the vituperation with which they have assailed the insurance interest, the Police and the last jury, calling our public guardians and defenders by the name "dogs."

Here an interruption ensued. Ex-Judge Thompson rising, addressed the Court, and begged to correct Mr. Martindale's statement. He (Mr. Thompson) did not call the Police "dogs;" he simply said that they were bound to obey their superiors as the whipped spaniel does his master, and he was prepared to repeat the assertion.

The Attorney-General proceeded: There is no rule of law that compels us to reject the testimony of an accomplice, and if Sheehan's evidence was unsupported, you might still believe him and find a verdict against the prisoner; but enough is established outside his testimony to establish Kane's guilt. Other witnesses present the following facts: That the fire originated in the cellar, and that it was not the result of spontaneous combustion. Kane knew this, for he said to some one the next morning: "Well, the barber has fixed us at last," and to another, in response to a question, he said: "I know who fired the place, but for reasons of my own I won't tell." The fire could not have been kindled from the street, for the broken sash of the cellar window was boarded over just before the fire. The can from which the kerosene had been poured upon the kindling wood in the cellar was found the following morning in the first hall, near the stairs, where it had been placed by the incendiary after he came up out of the cellar. Kane was up and fully dressed, even to the cravat, at the time of the fire. The store was closed at 11 o'clock, and the fire did not break out until after midnight—where was Kane meanwhile, and how employed? He did not go to bed. Where, then, did he go? Who rolled the barrels into the centre of the cellar, where the iron hoops were found next morning? Sheehan tells us that he heard Kane doing that. Either of these two men, who were up when all others in the house slept, did the deed, and it is only a question of motive as to which of them is guilty. We accuse Kane of overcharging in his bills rendered to the Insurance Companies, why did he not show by parties from whom he purchased the liquors, that that is untrue? The prosecution offered to prove by dealers who sold to Kane that, including stock in the store at the commencement of business, Kane should only have had $4,200 worth of liquors on hand at the time of the fire, provided, however, that he had not sold any during the period extending from April to December; and his bill to the Insurance Companies after the fire is $4,300. The two men who were seen to enter the store at about 12 o'clock, were, undoubtedly, Kane and Sheehan, and the man whom the bakers saw running up Thirty-first-street toward the Third-avenue, was Officer Killeen, who was sent to the Station-house by Sergt. Reed to give the alarm. When Sheehan was arrested Kane offered to go his bail for $20,000, and said in the presence of a policeman, "Keep still, and I'll get you out of this scrape." Keep what still? Unquestionably, what he knew of his employer's guilt.

Counsel closed his eloquent argument for the people with an earnest appeal to the jury to render a verdict that would prevent hereafter a repetition of the horrors of that fearful night, the 12th of December last.

The Judge then proceeded to charge the jury, substantially in the following words:

The case which is about to be submitted to your decision is one of a most remarkable character, and demands at your hands the most careful consideration. It is a rare occurrence in the history of any man's life that he is called upon the discharge of his duties as a citizen, to incur responsibility as weighty as that which is now imposed upon you—to determine a question of as much interest and importance—a question involving, as the one now about to be submitted to you does, the life or the death of one of your fellow-beings. No higher prerogative can ever devolve upon the citizen, and none which more imperatively demands the exercise of greater care, purer intentions or a higher degree of impartiality and integrity. You are solemnly sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, and in the performance of this obligation you should act fearlessly, faithfully and with the strictest regard to the attainment of truth and the ends of justice. You must satisfy your own consciences, so that when you return to the avocations from which you have been temporarily summoned, whatever may be the fate of the prisoner at the bar, you may each one feel within your own breasts a serious and solemn conviction that the law in this case has been impartially and honestly administered, and that you may have no recollections of your action upon this occasion which will disturb your peace of mind or the comfort and enjoyment of your future life. You, gentlemen, have nothing to do with the policy of the law, nor with the consequences of your verdict. These are matters which rest in other hands, while you stand here to justify and fairly administer the law to all concerned. You must lift yourselves above any prejudice which may by possibility have entered into your minds, and stand up manfully to your duty and for the right, utterly regardless of the consequences which may ensue, and only resolved to do justice. Allow me to call your attention briefly to the facts arising out of this most extraordinary case. On the night of the 12th December, 1866, the house situated on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue was destroyed by fire, and several of the inmates therein residing, perished in the flames. It was a sudden conflagration, spreading with great rapidity; in fact, so rapidly that it was with great difficulty that any of the inmates escaped. The prisoner was the owner of that building, and the facts seemed to indicate that the fire was not the result of accident, although that is a question for you to determine, but must have been kindled by design; that it was, in truth, the work of an incendiary, and that it was done for some object and design, some purpose of profit or revenge. The question then arises, who was the author of this fire, which resulted in the death of so many human beings, and which the law pronounces to be murder in the first degree? If it was not the prisoner at the bar, or if not done by his instigation or procurement, then that is the end of this case, and you must acquit him, for he is not responsible. The theory of the prosecution is that he is the man who committed this deed; the circumstances attending it are distinguished by features of a most remarkable character, and it is claimed that the prisoner committed this crime with a view of realizing from his insurance policies an amount which would relieve him from losses in business, and enable him to procure a position more profitable; the prosecution introduced no positive evidence of the perpetration of the act, but, according to their theory, no human eye, beside the accused's, was present when the fire was lighted. They rely, however, upon circumstantial evidence. (The Judge here discussed the law of circumstantial evidence, citing illustrative incidents.) There is no positive evidence given explaining directly the cause of the fire. There is nothing which fairly authorizes the conclusion that the fire may have been accidental, the prosecution rely mainly upon the testimony of George A. Sheehan that the prisoner was the guilty party. I think the case is mainly dependent upon the truth or falsity of Sheehan's version of the story. The threat proved by Mrs. Dushane, the alleged large amount of insurance on the property, the alleged attempt to defraud the Insurance Company, the alleged fact that Kane was dressed entirely after the fire, as if he, while other inmates in that building were perishing in the flames, had time to prepare for his escape, and some other portions of the testimony, are all circumstances bearing strongly on the prisoner's guilt.

The Judge concluded the charge with words of caution to the jury in passing upon a case where so much of the evidence was purely circumstantial, and the principal witness a confessedly perjured man, and a revenge-seeking woman.

The jury then retired, but at a hour last night they had not yet agreed upon a verdict.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Ann Jackson—petit larceny from person.

The People *vs.* John M. Smith—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Maurice Lanergan—homicide.

DECISIONS.

By Judge Barbour.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Haggett *vs.* Bininger; motion granted without costs. Rogers *vs.* Goodwin; motion granted. Gilbeaux *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday three cases were disposed of. Two prisoners were acquitted and two plead guilty and were remanded for sentence.

REMANDED.

Samuel Woodman and Eliza Worden were placed at the bar, charged with the larceny of a quantity of mohair cloth of the value of $78, the property of Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., dry goods merchants at No. 328 Broadway. The goods were sold to Messrs. S. B. & D. McEwen, Bennington, Vt., and shipped to that place by a steamer upon which the accused were employed. When the cases arrived at the point of their destination, it was discovered that a portion of the contents had been abstracted. The accused were arrested, when the cloth was found in the possession of the woman. The prisoners plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

Bernard Ford, indicted for forgery in the third degree, was tried and acquitted. The charge against him was that he went to the store of Messrs. Millard & McCool, No. 56 Vesey-street, on the 4th inst., and presented a note purporting to have been written and signed by Mr. Edward Martin, of No. 57 Vesey-street, in which the writer asked for a temporary loan of $125. Believing the note to have been penned by his neighbor, Mr. McCool gave the bearer of it a check for the amount asked for, but afterward ascertained that the note was a base forgery. He thereupon caused the arrest of Ford, who denies his guilt, and yesterday produced three witnesses—the Nantz family, of Brooklyn, with whom he boards—who swore positively that upon the day in question the accused was at home, and so ill as to be confined to his bed. Against this *alibi* was opposed the positive testimony of six witnesses, who swore unequivocally to the identity of the prisoner. The jury preferred, however, to believe the witnesses for the defence, and accordingly rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

Daniel Cronan, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $175 from Anna McCarthy, of No. 18 Oak-street, was acquitted, it appearing that the evidence against him was insufficient to convict. He was accordingly discharged.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Isaac Moses; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Williams; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Joseph Stivel; attempted grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Francis Routher; concealed weapons.

The People *vs.* Francis McDonald and Frank Keirney; burglary second degree.

The People *vs.* Charles Bruce; felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Charles Reppert; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* George Williams; false pretences.

The People *vs.* William Gibbs; forgery third degree.

The People *vs.* Bernard O'Neil; felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The Court had a long session yesterday, and disposed of fifty-three cases, most of which, however, were of little interest.

VIOLATION OF THE UNSAFE BUILDING LAW.

Bernard Duffy was arraigned on complaint of Mr. McGregor, Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, for violation of the Unsafe Building Law.

Charles Connor, an Inspector, testified that the building owned by Duffy, No. 400 Pearl-street, is a five-story tenement house, occupied by eight families. It is 58 feet in height.

The Court—Well, what is this evidence for? what provision of the law do you claim is violated?

Counsel for complainant said they wanted to prove the description of building, and to show that it had no fire escape.

The Court—Then you claim that section 32 of chapter 873 of the law has been violated? As your case stands at present you have no definite complaint.

The witness then went on to state that the build ing had no fire escape, nor had it a fire roof; that is that no building of the same height adjoined it.

Mr. James R. Mount, one of Mr. McGregor's messengers, testified that he had served a notice on Duffy to put up a fire escape. Duffy said he would not put a fire escape up, and if his tenants could not live there without one they might leave. He also used abusive language.

Mr. McGregor deposed that he had examined the building, and that it required a fire escape. He saw the place last about one month since.

Counsel for the defendant claimed that the complaint was bad inasmuch as it merely said that a notice had been served on his client to put up a fire escape. It did not charge him with any offence. He moved that the case be dismissed.

The Court—The motion is denied. You have allowed the trial to proceed, and in my opinion that remedies any defect in the complaint. I hold you should have objected before.

Counsel brought forward several of Duffy's tenants who wished to give evidence as to the width of the stairs and passages, but their evidence was not taken.

The Court—Duffy, you have been duly notified to comply with the law, and you have refused. The Court finds you guilty on the evidence.

Duffy—I shall appeal.

Counsel for McGregor said they asked the Court to make an example in this case and to help them to maintain and carry out the law. In this case the lives of many tenants were put in jeopardy because the landlord would not put up a fire-escape worth $15 or $20.

The Court again reminded the prisoner that had he shown any disposition to comply with the law he would not have been proceeded against. He was then sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

This is said to be the first conviction under the law.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrick Ward, Thomas Ryan and George Goose were fined $10 each for driving horses in a condition unfit for work.

TRAINING A DOG.

Mr. Charles Fairfield, a man of respectable appearance, was charged with cruelty to his dog. An officer testified that he saw Fairfield seize the dog by the collar and strike and kick him. Mr. Fairfield said that his dog was a hunting dog; that he valued him very highly, and would not take $100 for him; that he was training him, and was not using him cruelly. The Court said he would be fined $5 for training a dog with his feet.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH LAWS.

Dennis Conover was charged with violating the Health Laws by emptying the contents of a vault into the cellar. The offence occurred at No. 405 East Fourteenth-street, and it appeared that the sewer ran through the cellar, and getting stopped up, Conover opened it. He was fined $5.

Six men lately employed by Mr. Edgar, who was charged a few days ago with keeping a fat-boiling establishment and thus creating a nuisance, were brought up, but the case was allowed to stand over until Saturday next, in order that Edgar's case may be first disposed of.

STEALING GAITERS.

Charles Wilson, a boy with a very red head and a very white face, was arraigned on complaint of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, a bootmaker, who stated that Wilson came into his store with a companion and desired to purchase a pair of gaiters. Several pairs were shown, but they were not fashionable enough for Wilson. Then some boots were tried on, but they would not do, because they were not round-toed. At last a pair seemed to suit, and Mr. Armstrong remarked that they fitted Wilson as if they were made for him. Wilson replied, "If you had a sore toe like me, you wouldn't think they fitted very well." All this time Wilson kept between Armstrong and his companion, and seemed desirous of masking his movements. When they had left without buying anything, two pairs of gaiters were missing from the showcase. Wilson was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

STEALING SACQUES.

A very pretty little girl, named Eliza Smith, charged a bad-looking boy named Joseph McCoy with stealing four sacques from the hallway of her mother's house. Officer McConnell found McCoy and several other boys dividing the spoil and arrested him. The others got away. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE M'NANNERYS.

Michael McNannery was charged by Owen McNannery with stealing half a sovereign from him. Owen has recently arrived in this country from the County Malone, and Michael claimed to come from the same place, but is not related to him. Owen exhibited the money, when Michael became much impressed with its beauty and desired to look at it. Owen confided it to him, and that was the last of it. Michael told quite a different tale, in which an account of the drinking of several gallons of beer formed the principal point, and declared that so far from taking the money he had drawn a $5 bill from his pocket and offered to lend it to Owen if he stood at all in need of it. The Court did not believe Michael and he was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS.

Edward Malone and Patrick Murphy, two very small boys, were convicted of picking the pocket of Lena Schiler, a newly arrived emigrant from Germany, and taking therefrom three gold pieces valued at $2. A carman saw the boys talking with the woman, and while one of them called her attention to a sign the other picked her pocket. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

PETTY OFFENCES.

Charles, a colored waiter at Powers' Hotel, was sent to the Penitentiary for stealing forks from the hotel ....Henry Shupe stole a coat from his room mate, and was sent up for three months....Gustav Derben, a boy ten years of age, for till-tapping was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. The same boy was before the Court last week for a similar offence....Henry Miller, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Maria Hannon, a highly respectable looking young woman, and kicking her in the stomach. Mrs. Hannon testified that while passing him in the street he called to her, and she turned round to see what he wanted, when the assault was committed. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '71. R	111	525	Adams Ex	65
33,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, '62C	109⅛	100	do	65⅛
206,000	do	109⅜	1	Amer. Ex Co	68
1,600	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62.	106⅜	9	do	68⅛
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C '64.	105¾	200	U. S. Express Co	70
15,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C'65.	106½	200	Wells Fargo Ex	64¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		200	Canton Co	42¼
	'65	106⅜	200	At. Mail ... ex-d	101
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		50	do	100½
	'65, New Issue	108⅛	300	Boston W. P ... s15	28⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅝	100	do ... 2d call	28¼
10,000	do	99⅝	100	Pacific Mail	127¾
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.		300	do	128
	'65 New Issue	108	100	do ... 2d call	128⅜
100,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		800	Erie R	59¼
	First Ser	106¼	200	do ... 2d call	59¼
500	do. 2d Ser.. S'll	105¾	600	Reading R	103
1,000	do	105⅝	20	N. Y. Cen	98⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s ... ex-c	65¾	200	do	98¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s. New	63¼	10	do	98⅛
10,000	do	63½	200	do ... 2d call	98½
1,000	N. Car. 6s ... ex-c	47¾	100	do ... s10	98⅜
1,500	N. Car. 6s. new	48	300	Mich. S. & N. I	66⅛
7,000	Mo. 6s	97¼	100	do ... 2d call	66⅛
20,000	Ohio & M. C	2	100	do	66¾
10,000	do	24⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	74⅛
2,000	Erie R ... 1st M.	100½	400	do ... s10	74
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	93½	24	Clev., Col. & C. R.	98⅛
2,000	Erie R. 3d M	96	100	Chic & N. W. R. b30	32¼
8,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	97	1000	do	32⅛
1,000	do	97⅛	100	do ... s30	32
6,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	111	50	do	32⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc	76	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	57⅜
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100⅝	400	Chi. & R. I	87⅛
5	Manhattan Bank	135	100	P. F. W. & C	95⅝
20	Bank of Commerce	118½	600	do	95¾
175	do	118	200	do ... s30	95½
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	107¼	100	Chic. & Alt. R	107⅛
40	Mil. & St. P. R	34			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s		100	N. Y. Cen	98⅜
	C. '62	109⅜	100	do	98½
26,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105¾	100	do ... s10	98⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s R.		200	Erie Railroad	59⅛
	'65	106¼	100	do	59¼
5,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s C.	99½	100	Hudson R	101
500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		200	Reading R	103
	Sec. ser. Small	105⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R	67⅛
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	63½	5	Ill. Cen. R	115¾
2,000	Miss. St. 6s	97	100	Chi. & N. W	32⅝
1,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	102½	500	Chi. & N. W. Pfs. s30	57
1,600	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	102½	500	do ... s15	57¼
60	Adams' Ex. Co	65¼	100	Chic. & R. I	87⅝
100	Canton Co	42¼	100	Tol., W. & W	41¼
100	Pacific Mail	128¼	200	P., F. W. & C	96¼
200	do	128½	12	N. Y. & N. H. R	115⅛
50	Boston W. P	27⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Adams Express	65¼	100	T., W. & W. Pf	66¼
100	Atlantic Mail	101	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	53¼
100	do ... s10	101	200	do ... s60	53
200	do	101⅛	1500	M. S. & N. I	66⅛
800	N. Y. Cen	98⅜	100	do ... s15	66⅛
100	do ... c	98⅜	600	do ... b3	66⅜
1000	do	98½	200	do ... b10	66⅜
500	Erie Railroad ... b3	59¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts ... b3	74¼
1000	do	58⅞	600	Chi., R. I. & P	87⅛
200	do ... b10	59¼	800	Chi. & N. W	32⅛
400	do	59¼	500	do ... b3	32⅛
500	do ... c	59⅛	2200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	57¼
200	Reading R	103⅛	400	do ... b3	57¼
100	Hud. Riv. R ... s60	101	300	do ... c	57⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. P	70			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Bos. Water P	28	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	57⅛
100	Mar. Pref	17⅛	300	M. S. & N. I ... c	67
100	Erie R	59⅛	400	do ... b10	67⅛
500	Reading R	103⅛	200	do	67⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R ... b5	98⅛	200	do ... s3	67⅛
100	do	98⅛	200	do ... b3	67⅛
200	do ... s30	98⅜	1000	do ... b15	67⅛
100	Chic. R. I. & P ... b3	87⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

25	Adams' Ex. Co	65¼	100	M. So. & N. I	67
100	do ... b10	66	400	do ... s3	67
100	N. Y. Cen ... b3	98⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P	87⅛
100	Erie R ... b3	59¼	400	Chic. & N. W	32⅛
100	do ... s3	59⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	57¼
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R	96¼			

TUESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Gold Room reopened this morning at 136⅞ ₱ cent., the closing quotation of Monday night, and soon advanced to 137@137⅛ ₱ cent. on the firm look of the Foreign Exchanges and the disposition of the *Bull* speculators in the Room to take the offerings of Gold from the Treasury Broker at the going rates. After 1 o'clock, however, the market was not so firm and sales were made a slight fraction below 137 ₱ cent. There was an extra supply of Exchange on the market for Wednesday's Cunarder and the succeeding packets, to the extent of about ten millions of Francs, equivalent to £400,000 sterling, for French Government account against the recent purchase of the iron-clad steam ram *Dunderberg*. The drafts were made by the Bankers of the French Consul, Messrs. JAMES G. KING & SONS, at the rate on their sales to-day, in round sums, 109⅞ ₱ cent. on London. A preliminary payment on the *Dunderberg* was made, we believe, about a fortnight ago, and without knowing the exact figure of the whole purchase, we have reason to hope that the builders will realize from *three to three and a quarter millions of dollars* in our currency. We understand that the purchase of one of the smaller United States iron-clads, now in European waters, has been completed for the same Government, and that further sums of Exchange, equivalent to £200,000 sterling, are soon to be drawn on this account. The other standard Bankers, after the above negotiation at 109⅞ ₱ cent., continued to ask 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. At the close of regular 'Change hours the price of Gold stood 136⅞ ₱ cent. We hear of no considerable engagements of Gold for the *Java* to-morrow, and it is questionable at present whether the shipment will amount to $200,000.

The Money market was generally quiet today. The Brokers borrowed at 6 ₱ cent., at call, on miscellaneous collateral. The amounts wanted were not large. The Treasury Office purchased about a million of dollars in 7.30 ₱ cents., and was again reported a seller of Gold. There is, altogether, rather an improved feeling in Money and Stock affairs, though the bearish temper of the Exchange continues in the ascendant. The Public Funds were steady, with the exception of the old 5.20s of 1862, which were sold on short options at 109⅞ ₱ cent., on the calculation, perhaps, that they are ruling somewhat above the European quotations. The Railways at the Stock Exchange were in better demand than on Monday, starting firm in the forenoon, and under less pressure to sell from parties operating against the market. The result was a limited business at the early regular Board, and no important offerings at the Open Board or in the Long Room. The Miscellaneous Shares were also firm, and there was a good demand for the Border State Bonds, with an advance of ½@⅞ ₱ cent. on Tennessees. There is an inquiry for Virginia Coupon Bonds, but they seem to be scarce in the market since the arrangements of the State were announced to pay at least 4 ₱ cent. a year. The Railway list was again led by New-York Central, which sold up to 98½ ₱ cent. It is said that the Hudson River party have recently doubled their holdings in the Central Stock, and in addition to this, it may be that the suspicion of an intended counter-revolution in the executive of the road *next* December has awakened some of the present managers to the depression in the market value of the property since their accession *last* December.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅝	Northwest	31⅞	32
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	109½	N. West Pref	57⅛	57⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	87⅛	87½
N. Y. Central	98	98⅜	Fort Wayne	95½	96⅛
Erie	59	59	Pacific Mail	127⅝	128⅛
Hudson	100⅞	101	Quicksilver	25	24½
Reading	102⅞	103⅛	W. U. Telegraph	42⅛	42⅛
Mich. Southern	66⅛	67	Mariposa Pref	17½	17
Illinois Central	115½	115½	Ohio Certificates	25	24⅞
Pittsburgh	73½	74	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	65	65¾	Bills on London	110	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	135½	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	110⅛
6 ₱ cent., 1868	135½	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1871	111⅛
6 ₱ cent., cou., 1868	135	End. coupon, 1871	111⅛
6 ₱ cent. reg'd. 1881	111⅛	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874	103⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	111½	5 ₱ cent. cou'n, 1874	104¾
5-20 registered, 1862	106¼	End. coupons, 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	10-40 reg.	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99½
5-20 cou., small, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000,	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108		

And the following for the State Bonds.

N.Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	103	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101¼
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Illinois 6s War loan	101¼
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Indiana 5s	91
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Indiana 2½s	93
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	65
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. t'n	65
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	65½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1877	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	63¼
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	94	Tennessee 5 ₱ c., n. bds.	58
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874	93½	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1875	91	Virginia 6s, ex c	46
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103	North Carolina 6s	60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	North Carolina ex c	47⅛
Ill. Canal bds., r., 1860	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	47½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri 6s	97
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is.	97
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	California 7s	120
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	California 7s, large b's	120
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Ocean	101½
Merchants'	116	American Exchange	114
Mechanics'	118	Bank of North Am'a	107
America	138	Irving	105½
Phenix	105	Metropolitan	130
Tradesmen's	142	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	110
National	109½	Corn Exchange	121½
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Continental	104
Leather Manuf	170	Commonwealth	107¾
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
State of New-York	100	Park	144
Commerce	118	Fourth National	107¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	89	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100⅝	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	99½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	96	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	69
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	88¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	93½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	N. J. Central 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867.	99	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1 M	110	Chic. & Alton. S. F	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	86
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo.	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	111	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	73¼
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Chic. & N. West. S. F	92½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Han. & St. Jo conv	75	Chi. & R. I. Pacific Iss.	88⅛

The sale of Boston Water Power lands referred to in the extract which we copied yesterday from the Boston *Journal*, we understand—from an advertisement in our own columns—has been postponed to Wednesday next, June 5; the terms one-half cash and the other half either on mortgage or in the stock of the Company at the par of $50 ₱ share, now selling in the market at $28@$30 ₱ share.

The Pacific Mail shares have already advanced in the market the full value of the quarterly Dividend announced a few days ago. The impression is confirmed that the Company scarcely divided one-half their actual net earnings for the quarter ending May 1. A portion of the surplus was probably applied to the Insurance Fund of the Company—they insure their own ships—and another portion to the reduction of the cost of their new ship, the *Great Republic*, just completed for the China service. The stock sold this evening at 128⅛ ₱ cent., ex-dividend. We hear it hinted that the Company are quietly buying all the parcels of Panama Railway stock offered in the market, looking to an amalgamation of interests, and the renewal of the charter of the railroad several years hence by the Colombian Government.

Among the passengers who returned here this morning in the steamer *Scotia*, from England, is Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, of the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $1,815,222. Included in the exports were 2,557 bales Cotton.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,933,687 88; of which $385,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $164,000; Payments, $3,350,194 70; Balance, $129,238,225 17.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$15,984,540	$16,017,150	Inc..$32,700
Loans	53,826,320	53,536,170	Dec..290,150
Specie	402,978	369,133	Dec.. 33,845
Legal Tenders	16,770,491	16,740,118	Dec.. 30,373
Due from Banks	4,957,508	4,603,678	Dec..353,875
Due to Banks	6,818,498	6,667,022	Dec..151,476
Deposits	38,230,833	37,778,783	Dec..452,050
Circulation	10,632,831	10,635,530	Inc.. 2,699
Clearings	34,640,723	32,975,231	Dec 1,665,492
Balances	3,259,775	3,027,602	Inc.. 667,827

This exhibit of Bank averages for last week shows a decrease in every important item, though the amount in no one is large. The loans fall off $290,150; the deposits, $452,050; the legal-tenders, $30,373, and the specie, $33,845. The capital and circulation increased slightly.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEW-YORK TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 363 BROADWAY, May 27, 1867.

Notice.—The Trustees of this Company have the satisfaction of announcing that **over Three Quarters** of its Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS has been applied for during the last few days. The rapidity with which the Stock has been taken up renders it certain that the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions will be able to close the Books in a very few days.

Before doing so, however, they wish to afford further opportunity for investors, **particularly SMALL Ones,** to obtain some of the Stock.

The Charter is considered exceedingly valuable, there having been but one Trust Company Charter granted during the past five years, and the existing organizations (only four in number) are doing a profitable business, the stock of all of them selling very much above par. The Company will furnish by mail, or personally, to all applicants full particulars of the nature of the business of this Company, its prospects and the names of its officers and trustees, which includes many of the leading Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Capitalists of the City and State of New-York.

This Company can loan its Deposits only on United States or State Stocks, or those of Cities and Towns of the State of New-York. It cannot loan on business paper, or other personal security, neither can any Trustee borrow any of its funds, making the investment of money unusually safe.

The probabilities are that its Stock will pay liberal dividends besides annually enhancing in value.

OFFICERS:
President—JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
1st Vice-President—HENRY C. CARTER.
2d Vice-President—BARNET L. SOLOMON.
TRUSTEES:

A Board of Trustees, consisting of Thirty-nine Stockholders, of not less than $5,000 each, a list of whom appears in the Circulars of the Company.

☞ The Books are still open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 6,146 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal. 49,500 bushels Wheat, 141,776 bushels Corn, 21,013 bushels Oats, 9,200 bushels Barley, 15 bbls Pork, 172 pkgs. Cut Meats, 203 pkgs. Lard, 2,791 bbls. Petroleum and 418 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but firm.

CANDLES—Have been dull at old figures.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and steady, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have reached the unusual amount of 40,719 bags, against sales of 13,863 bags—the latter including, according to WM. SCOTT & SON, 4,000 per *Homely*; 1,000 per *Svanen*; 513 per *Vidfarle*; and 250 per *Contest*, p. n. t.; 3,500 per *Elise*, at 11c.; and 3,598 in lots per *Merrimac*, at 10½c.@13¼c.; 1,002 per *Merrimac* have been shipped to Baldmore. The market closes quiet. The stock of Coffee now in first hands here amounts to 65,990 bags, including Rio and Santos, 39,925 bags; Java, 1,431 bags; Maracaibo Coffee, 6,807 bags; Laguayra Coffee, 10,178 bags; St. Domingo Coffee, 520 bags; and other descriptions, mats and bags, 7,129.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
Baltimore	11,000
Philadelphia	3,500
New-York	39,925
Grand total	54,425

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, though no change of moment can be noted. Middlings closed at from 27c.@28½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 1,587 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,417
Receipts last week	8,058
Receipts preceding week	8,602
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	323,371
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	560,919
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	2,557
Exports since Jan. 1	260,359
Exports since Sept. 1	383,952
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	98,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,732,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,324,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request again to-day, though quoted down, on an average, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 5,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 10@$11 25; common to good Extra State at $11 60@$12 75; good to choice do. do. at $12 75@$13 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 90@$13 95 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 10	@11 25
Extra State	11 60	@13 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 60	@15 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 90	@13 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 95	@15 75
Extra Genesee	13 80	@15 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	15 00	@17 85

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported of only 300 bbls. at $12 75@$14 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 50@$17 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and very heavy at $14 35@$16 85 for extra ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at from $8@$9 35 ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 850 bbls. and sacks, at $15@$16 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and quoted off nominally 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. A small lot of very choice No. 2 Spring was reported sold at $2 72½ ₱ bushel, but this was a fancy price. Corn has been in more liberal supply and good request, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 30 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 28@$1 30 for Yellow Western; $1 32@$1 35, the latter rate for broken lots, in store and afloat, for Old Mixed Western, $1 28 for White Southern, $1 30@1 32 for Yellow, do., and $1 15 for unsound Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats have been quiet and irregular. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 85c.@88c. as extremes, and State at 90½c.@92c. ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania at 90c.@90½c. ₱ bushel. Sales 58,000 bushels. Barley continues dull at former rates; 9,000 bushels Western sold on private terms. Barley Malt continues inactive; 6,500 bushels Canada sold on private terms. Rye has been quiet to-day; sales, 6,000 bushels Canada, in bond, on private terms, and 5,400 bushels Western at $1 72@$1 75 ₱ bushel. 28,000 bushels Canada Peas were reported sold, in bond, at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "Since the publication of our circular of the 14th inst., the market for Flour has been dull, and has declined from $1 to $1 25 ₱ bbl. Supply and demand govern the trade, and at the extreme rates there is less confidence in the stability of prices, and a material decrease in the consumption. The receipts continue light for the season, and there is no probability of any material increase from the West before another harvest. From California we are still receiving by the steamers a moderate supply. There has been less demand for this description the last week, but it is still a favorite with the dealers, and at the reduced rates now asked it is going more freely into consumption, and will become, we hope, hereafter one of our regular grade of Flour. In Wheat the transactions have been extremely small, the stock is much reduced and the supply of choice milling qualities is very light. The receipts at some of the Western ports have been larger than was expected, but this is thought to be temporary; still the market is unsettled and prices lower. The prospect for the next crop is still favorable, but it is too early to judge with certainty. A few sales of California have been made at several cents reduction from former rates. Rye is quiet but firm. Barley is in limited demand. Oats have improved with a reducing stock. Indian Corn has fluctuated in value, with a limited export inquiry, but at the close yesterday was firmer, both for export and the trade. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 501,535 bushels Corn, 33,930 bushels Barley; to South America, 3,965 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. Corn Meal, 200 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 350 bushels Peas; to all other ports, 12,834 bbls. Flour, 373 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,732 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,973 bushels Corn, 195 bushels Oats, 2,435 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 16,799 bbls. Flour, 373 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,842 bbls. Corn Meal, 507,708 bushels Corn, 33,930 bushels Barley, 295 bushels Oats and 2,785 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, May 24, 1867	50,875	347,893	6,311,198
New-Orleans, May 17, 1867	291	....	....
Philadelphia, May 24, 1867	....	3,345	492,280
Baltimore, May 16, 1867	....	....	638,673
Boston, May 24, 1867	3,619	....	....
San Francisco, April 18, 1867	47,754	4,045,924	....
Other Ports, May 18, 1867	19,608	16,302	38,640
Total	122,147	4,413,494	7,480,791
To about same period, 1866	126,573	1,198,969	7,246,579
To about same period, 1865	101,873	1,602,813	114,459
To about same period, 1864	850,561	10,150,760	240,220

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushel. Corn.
New-York, to May 24, 1867	2,164	151,882	11,786	10,360
Other ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	151,882	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,277	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	15,801	....	91,484	11,485
To about same period, 1864	44,609	13,965	215,236	12,535

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 50@$1 60 for shipping, and $1 75@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—A fair inquiry prevails for Manilla, partly to arrive, at 11¼c.@11½c. in gold, and on the spot at 11⅞c.@12c., in gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly dealt in since our last at drooping rates.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@60c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@64c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4 10@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand yet steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, week ending with May 27.—The market is very quiet, and there are no transactions in Sperm. In Whale the sales embrace 360 bbls. inferior Northern at 70c., and in Edgartown 300 bbls. to parties here at 70c. ₱ gallon, all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending May 27, 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 27, 1867	12,879	51,693	671,700
Same time last year	14,586	48,980	445,500
Exports for the week ending May 27, 1867	40	....	6,800
Previously	11,596	9,767	267,600
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	9,767	274,400
Same time last year	1,840	345	318,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22½c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 36,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 64x64, 9⅞c., extra, early in the week; 10,000 do. 64x64, 9¼c.; 15,000 do. 60x64, 9⅛c.; 8,000 do. 64x64, 9c. standards.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened pretty briskly at firmer prices, but closed heavily at about yesterday's latest figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,700 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 31¼ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, $22 75 for thin Mess, $23 25 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 8¾c.@10¼c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; sales 325 boxes at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c.@11¾c. for short Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb. Lard has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅜c.@13⅝c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request at $33@$33 50 for Prime Mess, and $39 50@$40 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 114 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at $41@$43 ₱ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls. Butter is in limited demand at 20c.@35c. for State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in slack demand at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	32	@35
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	32	@33
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	28	@30
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	30	@31
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	27	@28
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	22	@25
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	[illegible]	@23
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	15	@18
OLD BUTTER.		
Good to Fine State ₱ lb	20	@25
Ordinary and Grease Butter, ₱ lb	10	@12½
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16½	@18
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	14	@16
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	13	@14
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@11
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13	@14

RICE—Is firmer in price but inactive.

SEEDS—Are quite dull, and prices are unsettled. Calcutta Linseed ranges from $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bushel, in gold.

SPICES—Have been dull and nearly nominal in price.

SKINS—Have been quoted steady on a rather moderate trade.

SUGARS—Have been firm and in fair request; sales since our last 960 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¼c.@12⅛c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 13¾c.@15⅜c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and prices depressed.

WHISKY—Has been lightly dealt in at former figures.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Peas at 2½d. ₱ bushel; 700 bbls Pork, part free, and part at 1s. ₱ bbl.; 300 pkgs. Lard at 10s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 20s., and 120 pkgs. Tallow at 6s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Hamburg—by steamer, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 2,000 boxes Extract of Logwood at 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 28.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

1 lot west side 4th-av., 25 feet 6 inches north of 75th-st., 25.6x100	$2,300
1 lot northwest corner of 4th-av. and 80th-st., 25.6⅛x80	2,850
3 lots west side 4th-av., 25 feet 6½ inches north of 80th-st., 25.6⅛x80, each	1,725
8 lots north side 80th-st., 80 feet west of 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,900
1 lot north side 80th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., 25x102.2	2,900
1 lot northeast corner of Madison-av. and 80th-st., 25.6⅛x100	6,700
2 lots east side Madison-av., 25 feet 6½ inches north of 80th-st., 25.6⅛x100, each	4,700
House and lot south side 142d-st., 450 feet west of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,925
2 lots south side 48th-st., 175 feet west of 11th-av., 25x100.4, each	2,950
1 lot south side 59th-st., 125 feet west of 7th-av., 25x½ block	15,375
1 lot south side 79th-st., 125 feet west of 3d-av., 25x102.2	5,675
2 lots south side 79th-st., 150 feet west of 3d-av., 25x102.2, each	4,950
2 lots south side 79th-st., 125 feet east of 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	4,460
2 lots south side 79th-st., 275 feet east of 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	4,650

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 50 St. Mark's-place, 25x89.6	18,000

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Brooklyn Property.

4 lots, each 20x88.7, corner of Penn-st. and Bedford-av., each	$1,025
1 lot on Penn-st., adjoining above, 21.7x19	800
4 lots on Rutledge-st., 183 feet from Bedford-av., each 20.4x100 each	600
3 lots on southwest corner of Lee-av. and Penn-st., each 20x100, each	900
2 lots on Penn-st., adjoining, same size, each	850
4 lots on Hooper-st., 157 feet west of Bedford-av., each 22.4x110, each	875
2 lots on Hooper-st., same size, adjoining	845
2 lots on Ross-st., junction Broadway, gores, each	1,475
4 lots, each 20x80, northwest corner of Hewes-st. and Wythe-av., each	1,050
2 lots on Wythe-av., adjoining, 20x89.9, each	1,000
3 lots southwest corner of Wythe-av. and Hooper-st., each 20x89.9, each	1,100
3 lots on Hewes-st., south side, 43 feet 4 east of Marcy-av., each 21.6x100, each	875
1 lot on Ross-st., south side, 390 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.4x100	1,050
5 lots on Hewes-st., north side, 201 feet east of Bedford-av., each 22.3x100, each	930
5 lots in rear of above, same size, on Hooper-st., each	920

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE WHO CAN take the place of chambermaid and plain sewing, a situation either in city or country; is fond of children and can give the best of references. Apply at MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, by two thoroughly experienced girls; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can also assist in fine washing and ironing; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, next door to Joralemon-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a first-class situation for a laundress, in the country, for the Summer; she thoroughly understands her business and is an excellent fluter. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; good references can be given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English servant as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent and can give good references; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 203 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to assist with children, or as chambermaid and waitress; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; no objection to the country; none but respectable persons need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cording and fitting; can be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to do embroidery or plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer season; good reference. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family; has the best of City reference as to capability, honesty, sobriety and industry. Call at No. 147 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, who is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, a situation; is willing to go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business in the English and American styles in all their branches; is a most excellent baker; no objection to the country; is willing to go to Newport or Saratoga or any of the watering places; will be found trustworthy in her situation; the best of City references. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as first-rate laundress; understands her business in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; have nine years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, three stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant and English girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 244 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., for two days; no objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a short time landed, as seamstress and to take care of children; has City references; would like to go into the country for the Summer or travel with a lady. Can be seen till suited at No. 236 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; wishes a building to clean where gentlemen keep their offices, or would keep a billiard-room in order; a woman who can devote all her time to it: Best of City reference can be given at No. 16 Laight-st., from her late employer.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; does up linens in style, or thorough chambermaid and fine washer; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be produced from her last situation, where she has lived for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPCTAble woman as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; can give good references. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a private family, as laundress and assist in chamberwork; can do fluting; has no objection to going out of town. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st., old No. 121, two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; best of City references; will assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as laundress; would engage by the week for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 486 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 307 Mott-st., between Houston and Bleecker, for two days, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands French fluting; good references. Call for two days at No. 36 East 31st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is first-class plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the washing of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do waiting in a plain family; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD LAUNdress in a summer hotel, boarding-house or private family by a thoroughly competent girl; understands crimping, fluting, &c.; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 109 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer for a small family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has a good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 267 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid in a private family, or both in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and trusty young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family, in either City or country; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Apply at No. 192 Pacific-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; would assist in washing in a small family; City reference. Call during this week at old No. 181 East 23d-st., second floor; new No. 305.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid who has lived three years in her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 206 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.; can be seen until suited; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced nurse to take care of an infant or growing children; is an excellent sewer; would travel or go to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, a Protestant, as nurse or to do light chamberwork; would not object to go to the country. Call or address No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is an experienced nurse and seamstress; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; very best City references. Call at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT chambermaid; no objections to the country. Apply to her present employer, Mrs. DODWORTH, No. 214 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced woman; is a good sewer; would travel to Europe, or go into the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 208 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL as laundress, or as laundress and chambermaid; has City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 148½ East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl in a private family as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 464 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young German girl as cook in a respectable family; has no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer in a small family, or regular waitress; good reference. Apply at No. 26 East 42d-st., between Madison and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and take care of children or as laundress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American lady as traveling companion, or as nursery governess; has the best of references as to capacity. Address, for two days. GUTHRIE, Station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 23 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as lady's maid; she understands her duties thoroughly; good reference given. Call at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS, TO go out by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for ladies and children. Can be seen at No. 345 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; a good cook; would assist with the washing, if required; good reference. Call at No. 452 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 88 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and has good references. Call or address at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice cream; best of reference can be given. Call at 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries, laces and flutings; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and do sewing, or would travel with a lady. Call for two days at present employer's, at No. 258 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her last place, where she will be highly recommended, No. 312 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as laundress and to assist with chamberwork Can be seen at her last place, where she can be highly recommended, No. 312 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls. Apply at No. 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 East Houston-st., Mrs. DIMOND.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at 157 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; has good City reference. Call two days, No. 79 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman in a private family; she is a first-class cook, understands family cooking, baking and French cooking; either in City or country: the country preferred: economical, neat and obliging; first-class City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 169 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNess or companion to a family going to Europe, by a highly educated lady, accustomed to traveling; can teach English, French, German and Spanish, (also speaks Italian,) music and drawing. Address, for a week, H. H. D., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing in all its branches; would like to travel with a family going to Europe; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 340 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of family baking, and is willing to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., for the country or city, situations for a large number of recommended waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, &c., of all nations; also hotels, boarding-houses, &c., supplied.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a baker of bread and biscuits, and understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of country and City recommendations; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of testimonials as to capability and character; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT SMART girl of 14 years of age, to take care of a child and make herself generally useful. Call on or address at No. 517 2d-av., in the clock-store, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references; willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; she understands French fluting, and can be well recommended. Call or address W. J., No. 316 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 625 East 12th-st., old No. 307, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 327 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART GIRL, 14 years old, to take care of grown children; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 212 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a boarding-house or a hotel; can give the best of reference. Call at or address C. C. BEDELL, 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; three and a half years' City reference. Call for two days at 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; would assist with washing; four years' reference. Apply at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family to go to the country for Summer months. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 8 East 36th-st.; references exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman; is healthy, with fresh breast of milk four weeks old. Inquire for three days at No. 334 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do plain sewing out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as child's nurse or lady's maid; can do sewing; can give City reference. Call at No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the day or week. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 Varick-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a first-class situation for a laundress in the country for the Summer; she thoroughly understands her business and is an excellent fluter. Call for three days at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st.

FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES AND boarding-houses supplied with first-class meat and pastry cooks, also with cooks to wash, French, English and German nurses, and girls for housework, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN FOR A middle-aged woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has been with her present employer three years, and can bring the best of references as to capacity, honesty and faithfulness. Inquire at No. 174 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 16 West 22d-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands fluting and doing up fine washing, would like a few families' washing at her own home; has excellent references from where she has lived with the best families in the City. Call for one week at No. 318 1st-av., top floor, front room.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A FAMILY going to California who requires the services of a competent young woman as ladies' maid or child's nurse. Call at her present employer's, No. 28 West 19th-st., until engaged.

A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to go out by the day or week on all kinds of family sewing. Call for one week at No. 201 West 26th-s.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER will go out by the day. Address D. L., Station G.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, situations; the man as gardener and taking care of horses; the woman to do general housework; good recommendations, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau st., Office No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single, steady, sober man; he is an experienced groom and a careful driver; understands gardening; can milk and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a young man lately arrived from London; thoroughly understands the care of horses and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can produce first-class testimonials. Address C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can milk cows and make himself generally usefully at anything required. Call or address No. 55 Macdougal-st., McMULRAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as gas-fitter or carriage-lamp maker; is a first-class workman, and understands the business in all its branches. Address, for one week, M. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; is an experienced City driver, and a thorough groom; leaving on account of his employer moving from the City; has served over two years in present place. Address T. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last seven years; no objection to the country. Address a note to K. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an American, who is fully competent and trustworthy. Address his present employer, Box No. 5,232 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR STAbleman by a man who thoroughly understands the business; has good reference; not afraid of work; can drive if required. Address F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A gentleman traveling to Europe, by a well-educated young man; first-class references given. Address Z., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best references. Address T. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last place. Call at or address No. 10 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 100 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has five years' best City reference; is willing to go to the country, and make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO has been dry-goods warehouseman in Leeds, wishes employment as porter or packer. Inquire at No. 33 Broadway, or address Box No. 1,897 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a first-class man, and has 10 years City reference. Can be seen at the stable where he now lives, No. 213 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a good man; can produce excellent testimonials as to ability and character. Call on or address J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 135 Broadway, Room No. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, lately from England, a situation in some respectable family as coachman, groom and plain gardener; best of testimonials from this City and the Old Country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days, COACHMAN, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class gardener who thoroughly understands every branch connected with horticulture; first-class references as to capability, honesty and industry. Address, for two days, HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; can milk; is obliging, and willing to make himself useful; has 14 years of the best City reference for capability and honesty. Address P. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO COLORED young men as coachmen and grooms, who thoroughly understand the management of fast horses; would make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 137 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employers; both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has first-class references. Call or address W. M., for two days, at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has eight years' character from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av., or to BREWSTER & BALDWIN, No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man and his wife, without children, a house to care for during the Summer; the best of reference can be given to those by whom she has been employed before. Call at No. 129 St. Mark's-place, near Tompkins-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man, who has the very best of references from his last employers as regards capability, sobriety and honesty. Address M. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL LICENSED ENgineer, a situation to run a stationary or locomotive engine; has good recommendation, and able to act as foreman in a factory; no objections to leaving the City. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, Protestant, as coachman and groom; has no incumbrance; has lived with the best of families in this City; the best of City reference given. Address J. C., No. 7 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man, who has the very best of reference from his last employers as regards capability, sobriety and honesty. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; has the very best of City reference; understands his business well. Address, for two days, R. C., No. 1,240 Broadway, corner of 31st-st., in drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man with first-class references; is willing to make himself generally useful in either City or country. Call or address, for two days, J. S., No. 90 West 26th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address F. T., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman a situation as valet or waiter in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to going in the country. Address A. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business well; can refer to his last employer, who will assist him in procuring a good place. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly and best of City reference. Call or address J. DAVIS, No. 128 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER by a thoroughly competent man who can be highly recommended. Call or address Mr. HOGAN, No. 320 4th-av., New-York, in care of Mr. Sanders.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; is competent; has good references. Can be seen at No. 141 7th-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVing the City wishes a situation for his coachman. Address A. B., Box No. 3,847 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN B a single man; best of reference given. Address for two days T. G., No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call or address Mr. SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man aged 26; can give good references. Address T. CONNOLLY, 84 Hudson-st.

AS OVERSEER ON A PLANTATION OR TO TAKE A PART INTEREST—A young man who has had nine years' experience in cotton and sugar raising; is perfectly competent to manage a plantation, and is not afraid of work; any party wishing to engage his services, or to enter into an arrangement on shares, can address PLANTER, Box No. 3,813 Post-office.

HIS PRESENT EMPLOYER WISHES to procure a situation for a young man to travel to Europe or the country with an invalid gentleman or family; is fully competent for either; has four years' testimonials. Call at No. 212 5th-av., for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; unexceptionable references; rapid penman and good accountant; salary small. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED—FOR ALL NEW INventions and patent medicines; satisfactory references given if required. Address THAD. C. ANDREWS, Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

BOOK CANVASSERS WANTED.

At the City Agency of Woman's Work in the Civil War, No. 430 Broome-st. Active and energetic male and female canvassers employed to solicit subscriptions for this popular book.

WANTED—500 CANVASSERS—ALSO AGENTS in every city in the United States, to sell a new article needed in every house; from $5 to $50 can be made a day. This is no humbug. Call on or address E. H. NEYMANN, No. 38 Dey-st., up stairs. Post-office Box No. 6,165.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, and to have the charge of two young children. Call, with reference, at No. 228 West 14th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A WATCH AND JEWELRY house a traveler well acquainted with the trade. Address, with real name and references, (none other will be noticed,) WATCHES, Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK ON A SCHOONER YACHT (100 tons) for the season. Address COOK, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—GOOD LOCAL AND TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Company, No. 587 Broadway, New-York.

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PERSONAL.

EN VERITE HAS NOT RECEIVED promise of 14th inst. Will telegraph and come, if not at once received.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. INVISIBLE PRINCE and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring, supported by an excellent dramatic company.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS. Mr. Proctor as Outahianchet.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLACK JAPS, STATUE LOVER, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.
THIS EVENING, ORGAN CONCERT.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Telegraphic dates are to last evening. Some progress has been made in a liberal way on the Reform Bill, and the House of Commons has accepted the law, with a single exception.

The bill in the House of Lords for the further suspension in Ireland of the writ of *habeas corpus* was passed.

The Fenian convict O'Brien has been sentenced to death, but a commutation to imprisonment for life is looked for.

The Bavarian Government denies the truth of rumors about the arming of the City of Rastadt.

GENERAL NEWS.

Twenty-five citizens of Kansas City Mo., started in pursuit of the Richmond Bank robbers on Sunday. As a part of them approached the house of a man named Leaven, twenty-one and a half miles west of Independence, one of the party, B. H. Wilson, formerly of New-Albany, Ind., was shot and instantly killed by Bayne Jones, a notorious bushwhacker, who escaped. It is thought that most of the gang engaged in the robbery are protected by bullet proof garments, as many shots were fired at them by the citizens, at close quarters, without effect.

The Denver *News* says that Joe Haus, the discoverer of Bear River diggings, and a man named Doyle, recently started from Bear River for Jones' ranch at the hot springs, to secure some provisions. On or about the 28th, Haus being very weak and unable to travel from hunger, Doyle left him while he went in search of a ranch. On returning he found him dead; he had died from starvation. Doyle wandered about from that time until May 4, when he was found in a crazed and starving condition, having been without food five days.

The decision in the late boat race between Hamill and Brown, in which the latter was declared the winner, is not satisfactory to Hamill or his friends, who claimed a "foul" at the time. On Saturday evening Hamill forwarded a challenge to Brown to row him a five-mile race for $2,000 a side, the contest to come off either on the Charles River, at Boston, the Hudson, at New-York, or the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, each party to bear their own expenses.

A terrific hailstorm occurred near Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, which is reported to have seriously injured the crops. Hailstones of immense size are said to have fallen. One man picked up some as "large as his fist," another found one an inch and a half in diameter, and plenty of them as large as hens' eggs were picked up. Poultry of all kinds were killed by them, and a pair of horses were knocked down in the road. The hail fell to an average depth of four inches—at least so says the Dubuque *Times*.

On Saturday afternoon, as some children were playing with paper balloons in Salem, Mass., one of them caught in a tree, and a lad of 13 years of age, named Willie E. Allen, climbed the tree to get the toy. His mother was looking out of her window, and told him to be careful. "Never mind, mother, I am going to be a sailor," said he; and, as the words passed his lips, the limb broke, and he fell some 20 feet, striking on his head with such force as to break his neck.

A dispatch from Omaha says that a fight occurred on the 16th inst., at Pine Bluff, between a party of men cutting railroad ties and the Indians, in which one of the former and six of the latter were killed. Another fight occurred at Cheyenne Pass on the 20th inst., in which one white man was killed. Grass along the northern route across the Plains is insufficient for pasture, and is six weeks later than usual.

Henry Miller has been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, charged with bigamy. Thirty-two years ago he was married in Germany, but after a few years ran away to London with another woman, whom he married. Subsequently they came to this country and located in Cleveland, where Miller, now an old man, has recently married a niece of wife No. 2. He is now in jail to answer a charge of bigamy.

J. G. Peabody, a constable of Lowell, Mass., seized, on Saturday morning, a team with nine barrels of ale. The ale was unloaded at the Market house, and driver and wagon allowed to depart. It is understood that Constable Peabody has cautioned the different railroad companies whose routes lead to Lowell, against transporting intoxicating liquors over their roads, under penalty of the law.

The first conviction for the crime of murder in the first degree that has ever taken place in Camden County, N. J., took place on Friday evening last, in the finding of the jury against a man named Kelso for the murder of another named Kelly, about four months ago, near the Green-tree tavern, in Delaware township.

Thomas Middleton, Treasurer of Beaver County, Penn., unaccountably disappeared from his home in October last, and all search for him was unavailing. A few days ago his body was found in the Ohio River, near Steubenville. There were marks of violence upon it, indicating that he was murdered.

Ann Taggart, a servant girl, was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with stealing two rings from her former employer. On searching her rooms, three large trunks were found filled with millinery goods and wearing apparel which she had stolen from different persons. She had money in bank, and was nearly ready to sail for Ireland.

A Nashville paper says that at a recent wedding in that city "the bride and groom knelt and joined hands from opposite sides of a table, in the middle of the altar, on which was an open Bible covered with a wreath of flowers. A beautiful pyramid of flowers was suspended over their heads from the ceiling."

The corner-stone of a new German Lutheran church was laid several days ago in St. Louis, on which occasion the usual amount of coins of various values were deposited for the enlightenment of future ages. A night or two since some sacrilegious thief lifted the corner-stone and stole all the coins therefrom.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has called a special session of the State Legislature, to meet at Springfield June 11. Among the objects of the session is the passage of a law providing for the taxation of shares in the National and State banks and banking associations of the State.

The trial of Bridget Durgan proceeded yesterday at New-Brunswick, N. J. The District-Attorney concluded his address to the jury, and Mr. Adrian followed for the defence. To-day other counsel will sum up, and to-morrow probably the case will be given to the jury.

The front and side walls of a brick building at Louisville, fell in yesterday, burying three men who were eating their dinners on the sidewalk near by. They were taken out insensible and badly bruised, but alive. One of them subsequently had his leg amputated.

The Northern Railroad Bridge No. 1, over the Contoocook River, at Dusten's Island, in Fisherville, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. The passengers will be carried over with only a few minutes' detention.

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed a bill providing for the uniting under one municipal government the cities of Boston and Roxbury. An amendment proposing to submit the question to the people was rejected.

A deficit of $5,000 in coin is alleged to have been discovered in the accounts of Charles L. Pullman, formerly Deputy Collector of the Port of Chicago. He denies having received the funds, but fails to make satisfactory explanation.

In the Supreme Court at Harrisburgh, Penn., Attorney-General Brewster has applied for a process against the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, to prohibit the scheme of lotteries or gifts established by that corporation.

Gen. Rousseau will act as Chief Marshal at the ceremonies of unvailing the statute of Henry Clay, in Louisville, on the 20th. Great preparations are making to make the occasion a splendid demonstration of veneration for the deceased statesman.

Some workmen at Winchester, Va., while engaged in tearing down a building a few days since, came upon a bottle, upon which was written with a diamond, "Bottle of whisky, buried in 1821."

The President has appointed Benj. Thompson, of Minnesota, Indian Agent for the Sissiston and Warpeton lands of the Santee Sioux Indians of Dakotah Territory.

Yesterday one of the deck hands on board the propeller *Dean Richmond*, at Buffalo, dropped one of the vessel's fenders on the head of Mr. John W. Morse, Second Engineer, killing him instantly.

The revenue cutter *Antietam*, Capt. Amazeen, has been ordered from New-Bedford to the coast of Texas, and it is understood that her place is to be filled with a new vessel.

A majority of the managers of the street railroad cars in St. Louis, have decided to admit colored people to all their cars on an equality with the whites.

The steam boiler in Garneau & Dosier's brewery, in St. Louis, exploded yesterday morning, instantly killing David Jones, the engineer.

The Hartford manufacturers are talking of closing their factories at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order extending the time for registration to June 20.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner Gover yesterday investigated the case of malpractice upon the person of Mrs. Ella Delballo, of No. 258 West Thirty-seventh-street. The woman stated that Dr. Peter G. Harrison, of No. 177 Bleecker-street, had nothing to do with the operation, as she and a female friend performed it. As Dr. Harrison had given her some ergot, the jury considered him implicated, and he was held to bail by the Coroner to answer. Mrs. Delballo had, it appears, used every possible means to produce the miscarriage.

The argument on the motion for a *mandamus*, made by Rufus Hatch, a stockholder, to compel Albert L. Pritchard, the Treasurer and Transfer Agent in this City of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, to exhibit the transfer-books and stock list, was continued in the Supreme Court before Judge Sutherland. No decision has been made in the case.

The trial of John Kane, for arson, was yesterday concluded at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Miller. Lengthy addresses were made by Mr. James T. Brady, on behalf of the prisoner, and by Attorney-General Martindale, for the people. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the jury retired, but up to a late hour last night a verdict had not been rendered.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Bernard Duffy, proprietor of the tenement-house No. 400 Pearl-street, for not putting a fire-escape on the building, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50. This is the first conviction obtained for this offence.

The Fox-Queen libel case was again taken up yesterday in Essex Market Court, and after the examination of one witness the defence made a motion for dismissal. The motion is held under advisement by Justice Shandley.

The Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the Brooklyn murder case, holding William T. Skidmore guilty of taking the life of Mr. W. B. Carr, on the morning of the 21st. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday three cases were disposed of. Two prisoners were found guilty and remanded for sentence, and two were acquitted. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

We are indebted to Purser Frederick W. Ely, of ship *Arago*, for favors.

A very moderate trade was transacted yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs were cheaper. Provisions and Cotton closed heavily. Rather more extensive freight engagements were reported, but at unusually low rates. Some Pork was taken by steamer for Liverpool, part at 1s. ℔ bbl., and part free of freight charge altogether.

The Negro Vote at the South.

The Charleston *Mercury* recognizes and accepts the fact, that the *negroes will vote*:—and that those who seek their votes must take the steps requisite to get them. The Southern Press generally has protested vehemently against the advent of missionaries from the Republican party:—but the *Mercury* seems alive to the fact that protests will avail them nothing,—and that the crusade from the North must be met in other ways and by other agencies.

While Slavery lasted the South was sealed against free speech. Nobody could speak there who did not speak in the interest of Slavery. No more glaring outrage upon the fundamental principles and privileges of our form of Government could be perpetrated than this. It was this denial of universal and self-evident rights, in the interest of Slavery, far more than the interest of Slavery itself, which aroused the indignation and united the sentiment of the people of the Free States. And now that Slavery is abolished, they will be equally jealous of any indications of the spirit and purpose to deny or abridge that freedom of speech which was resisted and suppressed so long. We demand the *right* of every man to go into every Southern State, and to proclaim whatever opinions he may hold, to whatever audiences he may gather, just as freely as in any Northern State where Slavery never had any existence.

As a matter of course the Republican Party seeks the votes of the Southern negroes. That vote is to be henceforth a tremendous power in our politics. It is large, likely to be more compact than any other and is apparently "in the market,"—open to precisely the same influences which control votes always and everywhere. The Republicans will do all they can to secure it. They will bring to bear upon it the whole force of their party organization. They will send speakers into every portion of the South. They will make such speeches, circulate such documents and make such efforts as they deem best calculated to secure the end they have in view. And all this is legitimate and proper, as well as inevitable.

The *Mercury* is inclined to accept this state of things, especially as it cannot do otherwise; and it instructs the people of the South that they must meet these efforts by others of the same kind. The negroes, it holds, must be instructed how to vote by somebody. If the Southern people do not wish them to accept the teachings of the Northern orators and agents who come among them, they must instruct them themselves. "They must be taught," says the *Mercury*, "*by us*;" and it proceeds to state what they have to teach them. It proposes to convince the blacks by force of argument, that the interests of the two races are the same:—that the policy which ruins the whites will ruin them:—that if, by riots, disorder or idleness they check the general prosperity, they also check their own: that if an inferior and superior race come into conflict, the former must suffer most:—and that the advice and friendship of those who live among them is of far more value to them than that of men who live thousands of miles away, and who have no interest in them except to secure their votes.

This counsel may or may not be wise:—of that the whites and blacks of the South must themselves be the judges. But the *Mercury* is right and wise in recognizing the necessity of meeting all these issues in the field of political argument. That is the only field left to them, and it is open to all alike.

Responsibility of the Press.

The *Tribune* denies with some emphasis our statement that the Newspaper Press has very generally assumed, that it was for its interest to have the law of libel so framed and construed as to "come as near as may be to securing for itself perfect impunity in whatever it may say." We shall not contest the point. We are quite willing to take the *Tribune's* statement of its own views in the matter,—which is as follows:

> "Time and again have we explained that what we sought was utterly different from this—namely, *Protection against legal annoyance as constructive libelers where every one knows that no libelous intent existed.* If a journalist is *really* a libeler, we would have him punished rather more severely than one who merely nails his libel to the town-pump or hangs it up in a bar-room. But we *do* insist that an editor shall not be adjudged a libeler when the Judge and every man on the Jury *knows* that he is not—that no *purpose, intent or dream of libeling* the complainant ever crossed his mind—when (very often) he was *unaware even of the existence of said complainant* until served with his writ for libel. We, for instance, were once made to pay $750 and costs for libeling one *of whose very name and every item of whose history we were utterly and absolutely unconscious* until waited on by the Sheriff in his behalf. Such *justice* is a disgrace to civilization, and the Press has endured too much of it. The least it can do is not to encourage the infliction of any more."

What the *Tribune* means is simply this:—that if a newspaper publishes a libel, no matter how damaging, how fatally blasting to private character it may be, it should enjoy impunity, unless it can be proved that its editor or proprietor *intended* to do the wrong actually perpetrated. If the question were simply one of *punishing a wrong doer*, this position might be sound: but as the *protection of private character* is the main object of having any law of libel at all, it seems to us that this object would be utterly defeated by adopting it.

In the case of the editor of the *Tribune*, which he puts as conclusive:—he does not deny that the *Tribune* libeled the complainant,—or that the latter suffered thereby,—but only that *he* knew nothing whatever about the person thus injured. Why, then, did he publish anything about him? Why did he libel him? Some employe, perhaps, did it:—but is not an Editor responsible for the acts of his agents? There must be *some* responsibility for what a newspaper *does*, as well as for what its editor may *intend* to do; if it damages character by false statements, it matters nothing at all, either to the victim or to the public, whether this was done intentionally or ignorantly,—whether it was the result of a deliberate purpose or of heedless and imperfect editorial supervision. The Editor may be much more to blame in the one case than in the other,—and that may be taken into consideration in fixing the measure of punishment. But in both cases, the paper which *does* the wrong should be held responsible to the party wronged. And it is an Editor's special business to know whether what he publishes is true or false;—a plea of ignorance is simply a proof of incompetency for his position, or of the inadequate performance of a duty he has voluntarily assumed.

The law has hitherto taken it for granted that a wrong done by a newspaper was done intentionally,—that a libel published by an editor was published with a deliberate intent,—just as it assumes that a homicide when done at all, is done intentionally, and that whatever injury is inflicted in either case, is inflicted with a full knowledge that it will follow the act done. And then the law throws upon the party who does it the burden of proving that it was *not* done intentionally,—that it was accidental and not malicious,—and that, therefore, punishment should be waived or mitigated. We confess we see nothing unreasonable in this,—nothing of which editors or proprietors of newspapers ought to complain; while on the other hand we deem it necessary for the protection of private character, and conducive to the dignity and influence of the Press itself.

But the State Legislature is constantly urged by the Newspaper Press, to change the law, and so to fix it that, when a newspaper perpetrates a libel, no matter how atrocious, nor how blasting to private character, unless the Editor or Proprietor can be *proved* to have done it with malicious intent, he shall enjoy perfect and complete impunity for the wrong he has done.

A newspaper is a tremendous power, especially when directed against private character. And it seems to us clearly just and essential to the public safety, that it should be directed by men who feel all the responsibility which its use involves,—and that those who do not feel it naturally should be held to it by rigid provision of public law. If this is not done, the Press will inevitably fall into careless, reckless and malicious hands. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that the tendency is already very strong in this direction. Public men are assailed, not only in their public acts but in their private characters, with greater violence; less regard is paid to the truth or falsehood of statements made, and a general tone of irresponsibility pervades the columns of very many public journals. This has already gone to such an extent that very many public men make it a rule to take no notice of anything that newspapers may say about them; and the public have come to regard this silence as a proof of innocence rather than guilt. And, as the newspapers themselves complain, they find it more and more difficult to make any impression upon the public mind by denunciations of corruption and dishonesty in public affairs.

This is not a desirable result for Journalism, and whatever tends to produce it does vital harm to the profession.

The Mexican News—The Course of Recent Events.

The Juarists of Mexico have latterly lost, in great measure, the sympathy of the American people, by reason of the cruelties and massacres they have perpetrated against the Imperialists who have fallen into their hands. After each of their successes since the departure of the French army, they have engaged in a general slaughter of the Imperialist officers whom they have captured. The laws and amenities of civilized war have been ignored, and a savage policy inaugurated which is without precedent in any war of modern days. When the news of the first butchery reached us, some ten weeks ago, it seemed as though it might be merely an uncontrollable outburst of fury on the part of an isolated body of Juarist troops, and that the deed would at once be disavowed by the Government of Juarez. But quickly we learned that butchery was following butchery, that hanging was taking the place of shooting, and that many of the executions were accompanied by barbarities worse even than death. Finally, the War Minister of Juarez explicitly and publicly justified these sanguinary deeds, and showed that they were not accidental occurrences, but that they were in pursuance of a policy which had been deliberately adopted, and which would be carried out until the close of the war.

We shall be happily disappointed, if, when we get the details of what occurred at Queretaro on the capture of Maximilian's army a fortnight ago, it does not turn out that the excesses were far greater than have yet been represented. If only four or five Generals were executed, it will be in happy contrast with recent Juarist victories in which hundreds were made to suffer. If, contrary to our latest news, Maximilian himself was saved from execution, it will be because through some agency the Juarist determination concerning him was abruptly thwarted.

It is of course impossible for Americans who have lately fought out an immense and fierce struggle without ever giving way to any such barbarities, to sympathize with the conduct of a party which is carrying them out as a fixed rule of policy. Hard as we have labored for Republicanism in Mexico, deeply as we have sympathized with the fortunes of the Liberals, warmly as we have sustained Juarez through all the dark days of French intervention, we cannot give countenance or toleration to him or his party or his cause when such infamies are carried on in their name, or are resorted to, for their support. We know all that is urged by the Juarists against their Imperialist adversaries; we make allowance for the feelings of revenge that rankle in the Liberal bosom; we are not unmindful of the stern necessities of Republicanism in a country where it is constantly menaced by unscrupulous foes. But if, on any of these grounds, we are asked to justify the sanguinary course of the Liberals, we would only, as a sufficient reply, point to the fact, which is proven by all experience and history, that conduct of this kind inevitably and invariably defeats the end which it pretends to serve.

Neither in Mexico nor elsewhere will Juarez strengthen himself by his recent course. The men whom he is executing by hundreds represent a party, detestable enough in itself, but which includes a large proportion of the Mexican people, and which is very likely, under another name and other leadership, to acquire power before long in one or other of the revolutions which will soon commence in Mexico. As he pleads Imperialist outrages in justification of his own, so the Church Party will yet adduce Juarist atrocities as cause for retailiation when they have the chance of exercising it. When once this sort of thing is begun, it is apt to have no end, and time is very sure to furnish opportunities for its practice by all sides. Mexico has suffered from it for forty years, and she is now planting seed which will produce fruit till at least the close of this century. Had Juarez possessed the sagacity and firmness to prohibit his Generals from indulging it at this time, we should have felt that there were higher hopes for Mexico, and better prospects for the Mexican people than ever before.

We are not afflicted with anything like mawkish sentimentality for Maximilian or his doomed Imperialist followers. We view the whole matter simply as one of public policy, and as regards its effects upon the future of Republicanism in Mexico. We are deeply interested in the welfare of the Mexican Republic. Our Government has aided, sustained and defended it, in all the straits of the past six years, and as journalists we have invariably upheld that policy which promised to help it in becoming strong, durable and self-sustaining. We only fear that the conduct of the Mexicans themselves will make the attainment of these ends impossible.

At this juncture the American Government and people, as well as the world at large, can only let things in Mexico take their course. We urged Congress, in the early part of the year, when the complications which we had helped to bring about in Mexico were at their height, to adopt an intelligent policy for the guidance of the Administration. Congress refused to do anything whatever, though it had previously taken active part in breaking down the Government which the French had established. The President has already interfered, at the request of Austria, for the saving of Maximilian's life, and we believe has, in a general way, remonstrated against Juarist outrages, as he had previously protested against French outrages. More than this is out of our power at this time. And all we can do is to remain observers of the events which are being wrought out in blood, as they pass in sanguinary review before us.

More of the Fenian Nonsense.

It is not altogether easy to comprehend the purport of the recent telegrams we have been receiving in regard to the fate of the Fenian convicts in Ireland. The extraordinary announcement was made the other day that one of the prisoners, whose sentence had been commuted to imprisonment for life, was, on second thought of the British Premier, to be hung after all. This statement was sufficiently absurd not to mislead any one above the intelligence of a subscriber to the Fenian five-twenty loan. On Monday there came a variety, not of facts, but of opinions as to the intentions of the British Cabinet—all of a sort more or less confounding. Yesterday again we had to make room for further speculations; first, as to the determination of the Queen's advisers in regard to the ultimate disposition of the convicts; next, as to the views of the Press of England and Ireland, and after that, as to what Mr. Adams might do if certain other things should be done.

If there were any danger of a Fenian, either of high or low degree, being hung in Ireland or elsewhere for taking to the pastime of rebellion, it would be proper for us all to get, perhaps, more or less sentimental over these cable reports, unintelligible as they are. But as no one of ordinary sense believes that the convicted Head Centres are in greater danger of being hung than Jefferson Davis' friends are of having to pay the forfeit of his bail, we can restrain our anxieties for another occasion. The mail will bring us some translation of the wild story of a prisoner who was let off with imprisonment for life, being ordered back to the scaffold by the Queen's principal adviser. At present it is only translatable, thus far, that it is transparent nonsense—almost as transparent, in fact, as the stories we get here of every second Irishman's house in New-York having been turned into a Fenian arsenal.

It ought to be nearly time to get rid of all this rubbish. The industry of the country is in none too forward a state. The taxes weigh heavily upon us all, employers and employes, producers and consumers. We shall have all the fighting we want for the next decade at least on the Plains; or if we should have to take an extra turn outside of the Indian Territory, our people will insist on choosing their own time to open the quarrel. They will not accept the responsibilities of a declaration of war by a set of swindling adventurers, whether they come from Ireland or anywhere else.

The Case of the Bark Ocean Home.

The owners of the bark *Ocean Home*, Messrs. James E. Ward & Co., of this City, have shown us the documents relating to the seizure of that vessel at Havana by the Cuban authorities for an alleged violation of revenue regulations. The case seems to be one which is not unlikely to lead to international complications.

It is not, indeed, exactly similar to the English case of the *Tornado*, which was seized by the authorities in Spain a short time since, and which seemed for a time likely to lead to hostile action on the part of England against Spain, but it has enough of similarity to recall at once the action of England in that instance, and to raise the inquir what she would do in this.

The facts of this case appear to be as follows: The vessel sailed from this port in March last for Havana in a regular line of vessels running between the two ports. She had on board a cargo of general merchandise, which she had received on freight, and she arrived with it in Havana on the afternoon of Sunday, March 31. Before coming to anchor, she was boarded by Custom-house officers, who handed to the Captain a copy of the customs regulations of the port. They are printed in Spanish, English and French, in parallel columns. The first article prescribes that every Captain, the moment his vessel has come to anchor, must deliver a manifest, certified by the Spanish Consul, declaring every article of which his cargo is composed. But the eighth article provides that "during the twelve hours after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six in the morning till seven at night, the Captain, supercargo or consignee can make any alterations he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the Collector, or in his absence on the commander of the Custom-house officers in service."

Capt. Brandt, of the *Ocean Home*, presented to the Custom-house officer his manifest, certified by the Spanish Consul in New-York, and at the same time presented to him a separate list of certain articles of his cargo which were not on his manifest, together with the bills of lading corresponding to these articles. This course, as we are told, is by no means an uncommon one. Cargo coming down to a vessel after her manifest has been sent to the Consul to be certified, is not rejected, nor is the vessel detained until a new manifest can be certified, but a list is taken of the merchandise, and under the provisions of the eighth article cited above, the master corrects his manifest during the twelve hours after his arrival.

There was, therefore, nothing unusual in the course pursued by Capt. Brandt, and the fact that he exhibited the additional list to the Custom-house officer would seem to establish beyond question that there was no intention on his part to do anything secretly, or to avoid the supervision of the Custom-house officers.

The officer, as it appears, retained the manifest, returning the additional list; and on the next day, when the consignees of the vessel went to the Custom-house to make the addition to the manifest, they were informed that the laws of Cuba required that those articles should be entered on the manifest *during the prosecution of the voyage*. The officials accordingly refused to allow the entry of the vessel, but seized her for the alleged violation of the law, and ultimately imposed upon her a fine of $12,147 46½.

The cargo on being discharged corresponded exactly with the manifest and the additional list, and Capt. Brandt, after endeavoring in vain to be relieved from this exaction during a period of about six weeks, finally, on the the 13th of the present month, abandoned his vessel to the Cuban authorities, who took possession of her, and at the last accounts were proceeding to sell her.

If the above facts are correct, and they are taken from the documents, including the letter from our Consul to the Cuban authorities, there are some obvious considerations about the case.

In the first place, if it were true that Capt. Brandt was guilty of a technical violation of a revenue regulation, still as it appears that there was no intentional violation, and his cargo as delivered actually corresponded with the statement of it delivered to the Custom-house officer, the fine of $12,000 imposed for such an act is an oppressive and extortionate one, and its enforcement would be an unfriendly act, which would certainly require explanation.

But it seems very doubtful whether there was even any technical violation of the law. If any other statute had been made than was embraced in the printed regulations handed to the Captain, certainly notice ought to be brought home to him of the change before it was enforced; and whether there were any change or not, the Captain would certainly have the right to claim the protection which was given him by the printed regulations handed him by the officer, and to be free from fine if he made his conduct to square with them.

We are happy to state that the affair has received the attention of our Government. The owners of the vessel having laid the case before the State Department, instructions were at once sent to our Consul at Havana to take measures to see that no injustice was done. The efforts of the Consul, however, were not successful, for the vessel was, as we have stated, abandoned to the Spanish authorities. We do not doubt but the State Department will now itself take up the matter, will inform itself fully of all the facts, and, unless it is satisfied that no injustice has been done, and that there was something more culpable on the part of the vessel and her owners than a technical violation of a rule which was not communicated to them, it will see to it that Spain shall understand that our flag is as deserving of respect as the red cross of England.

Crime in the City—Work to be Done.

The Police returns for the last quarter of the year—coming down to the first of May—can hardly be held to indicate the averages of arrests for the whole year. The season is one when a large class of our population, for a part of the time, at least, have not steady employment. The inability to earn wages, too often, like idleness, leads to over-indulgence. Over-indulgence begets crime in some of its major or minor forms. And we can easily understand how (looking to the increase of population) the arrests for the past three months should be considerably in excess of the quarterly proportion for 1866.

But the excess is far too great to be at all consoling. If offences for the whole year continue to multiply as they have done of late, the aggregate returns will give 80,464 offenders for this island portion of the Metropolitan District, as against 75,630 in 1866. That is a noticeable increase. But it is not more noticeable than the growth of a class of offences against which we have been flattering ourselves that we had made some headway.

Take intoxication as an example. In 1866 the number of drunkards arrested was 18,223. For the quarter included in the present report, the number is put down at 5.310. At this rate even under the Excise law, the full year's return would give 21,240 offenders of this class, an increase of over three thousand.

The disorderlies—strange to say—do not threaten to increase in the same proportion. The quarterly report shows 5,586, which would make the year's returns at the same rate 22,344, against 24,360 in 1866. Arrests, too, for assaults of a common as well as of a felonious character come very much short of the proportionate returns of the same offences last year. On the average of the quarter now reported the aggregate of the twelve months would be 5,872. Last year the gross returns were 8,130.

Generalizations upon figures, even as carefully prepared as we know these to be, are not exceedingly profitable. One or two facts for reflection, however, seem to be thrust steadily under notice;—such for instance as this, that while there is a natural relationship, as it were, between disorderlies and drunkards, the two vices (or crimes, as we may choose to call them,) demand a separate classification. With an increase, for instance, of fifteen per cent. in the quarter's list of drunkards, we find a decrease of more than twenty per cent. in cases of assault, and about ten per cent. in those of disorderly conduct.

It would be clearly unfair to deduce from these facts any sort of argument against a strict regulation of the liquor traffic. What will strike reflecting men, however, is that if we are to arrest the progress of crime by endeavoring to control men's passions, there is no specific in the way of legislation that can very greatly help us. Voluntary effort; labors which have nothing in them of a perfunctory character; an extension of our educational agencies which shall bring the juvenile oucasts under early instruction, or even such recognition as would make them feel that they were still human—all *that* is needed far more than new stringent Police laws, or a system of compulsory temperance. We get, it is true, a class of grown-up offenders thrust on us every year. Nearly half the criminals brought up by the Police last year were foreigners of *one* single nationality. That is a very serious matter. But yet there is much to be done—much that is possible to be done—in trying to get the juvenile ragamuffins out of the gutters an an early age, and to *that* our efforts should be earnestly directed.

MINOR TOPICS.

The political canvass in Tennessee, however interesting and important it may be, does not present a very edifying spectacle to those who have any lingering regard for the proprieties and decencies of life. Gov. Brownlow takes a leading part in advocating his own reelection—personally and in the Press; and he certainly does enough of virulence and blackguardism for the whole party. He begins an address to the public by denouncing "that prince of swindlers, liars and scoundrels, John Baxter," and goes on to speak of the "gang of lick-spittles" who revolve around him. He then asks a long string of questions of the most insulting kind, concerning the mother, wife, sisters, brothers and other relatives of his opponent—insinuating against them every crime known to the decalogue or the criminal law. A party canvass anywhere is getting to be anything but a fascinating business—but in Tennessee it must be absolutely revolting.

The Judiciary Committee, in its impeachment crusade, is doing a little good now and then by bringing to the test of an oath some of the scandalous stories that have been floating through the public Press with impunity so long. There is no one item of scandal which the assailants of President Johnson have manipulated with more assiduity and success than that which connected him in every culpable way with "Mrs. Cobb," the female pardon-broker;—it has been stated that she was admitted to the President's room at all hours,—that she had only to apply for pardons to obtain them, &c., &c. It seems now, as we learn from the *Tribune*, that according to the testimony of Col. Long, one of the President's private secretaries, Mrs. Cobb "in obtaining the pardons she was interested in, was unknown to the President, whom she did not meet." She merely assisted in obtaining them "through third parties." Col. Long also explodes very thoroughly the sensation story told by Detective Baker, and embodied in his book, about the President's ferocious style of forbidding his putting detectives about the White House, shaking his fist in his face, following him to the door, &c., &c. Col. L. testifies that the President sent for Baker, and simply told him that when he wanted his services he would send for him, keeping his seat and his usually unimpassioned manner all the time. We fear if the Committee take much testimony on these and kindred points, they will sadly interfere with the attractiveness and reliability of Detective Baker's book.

We took exception yesterday to the proposed payment by the City of $500 to each of the clerks in the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior and Marine Courts, for extra services in naturalizing citizens just previous to the last Fall election, on the ground that compensation for services of this character should be furnished by the political managers in whose interest the citizens are manufactured. The clerks, generally, complain of the mode in which we have stated the case, asserting that the appropriation is *not made for naturalizing outside of the regular Court hours*, but for searching the records in behalf of citizens who have lost their "papers." We cannot perceive that our criticism is not quite as just and applicable to one case as to the other. If, through carelessness or any other cause, a person becomes dispossessed of his evidence of citizenship, the least he can do is to pay the reasonable fee of the clerk who searches the record in his behalf. If he be too poor to do this, it is more than likely that the political party with which he votes will supply the needful funds. In no case ought the taxpayers to be saddled with the cost of his remissness.

The notoriously insufficient means of escape from most of our tenement-houses in the case of fire have been fully proved on many occasions by the sacrifice of numerous lives. A law has been in existence now for some time making it a misdemeanor on the part of a landlord or proprietor of a tenement-house to omit furnishing his premises with a proper fire-escape after he has received the notification of the Superintendent of Public Buildings. The first conviction under this law was declared yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions by Justice Dowling, in the case of Bernard Duffy, the agent of a tenement at No. 400 Pearl-street, who refused to comply with the requirements of the statute. The case presented no extenuating circumstances. Duffy flatly declined to obey the mandate of the Superintendent, saying he would not put up a fire-escape, and if his tenants did not like to stay they might leave. His parsimony resulted in his payment of a fine of $50 and imprisonment for a month in the Penitentiary. The example which Justice Dowling has made in this instance will receive the approbation of the public and arouse an inclination on the part of tenement-house owners to comply with the terms of the law.

It is a singular shifting of the currents of trade by which the food market of New-York is just now largely provided with grain and flour from California. A change not less remarkable is likely to be effected by the novel supply, from a near region, of another of the prime necessities of life, that of fuel. Upon the borders of Cheesquake Creek, which empties into the Raritan Bay, of New-Jersey, within thirty miles of this City, large developments have lately been made of a material for combustion, little known in this country, but long used in Europe, and well known as lignite, or brown coal. Lignite is of about half the weight of anthracite coal, burns with a strong, quick flame, and is especially useful for generating steam and for smelting purposes. The deposits in question are very extensive. The fuel has been analyzed and tested with the best results, and is about being introduced into use by the organized energy and capital of some of our most efficient dealers in coals. At about half the cost of anthracite, it can be mined and sold with profit; and since the constantly increasing demand of the Metropolis will afford an unfailing market for many years for every description of fuel, the cheapness and usefulness of lignite must insure it, when once generally known, a permanent place among the valuable products of mining industry.

Not long since we called the attention of the philanthropic and the City authorities to the need of erecting drinking fountains in our streets before the dog-days came. We are glad to learn that our views of this necessity have been in a measure anticipated by the thoughtfulness of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Some time since an order was forwarded by this humane association to a Philadelphia firm to manufacture a number of iron fountains, which are to be put up about the first of next month in several of the more public places. These conveniences will be so arranged as to supply from different elevations, without waste of water, first the public, next horses, and lastly dogs.

Extraordinary interest has been manifested in the recent assassination in Brooklyn of a Mr. Carr on account of the uncommon weapon which the murderer used. This is very natural—as the idea of an air-gun suggests a measure of cowardice and a cool diabolism on the part of the person who would use an instrument of that character, which are by no means pleasant to reflect upon. Happily, these villainous weapons are little known in this country, and we are informed that there is only one gunsmith in the United States who can manufacture or repair them. Among many European nations, where air-guns have been almost coexistent with gunpowder, strict restrictive measures are enforced against their construction and sale. They are, however, surreptitiously manufactured, and the few which have reached this country are of foreign workmanship. In view of the late murder, it would be well to make the possession of any such weapon a criminal offence.

The news of the capture of the Emperor Maximilian, doubtless, formed the great topic of interest yesterday in all the countries of Europe, as it did here in the United States. The Cable dispatch announcing the fact, not only appeared in the journals of London and Paris, but in those of Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Madrid, Brussels, Florence, and, in fact, in every city of any consequence on the European Continent. Maximilian is regarded with peculiar and special interest in many parts of Europe. In Austria, as the brother of the Emperor, as an heir to the throne of the Hapsburghs, and as one of the most able and liberal-members of the ruling dynasty, his career and character have always excited high admiration, and the popular sympathy with him has been deep and lasting. Throughout France he has been watched closely as an object of importance ever since Napoleon made him his tool for the working out of French schemes in Mexico. In Belgium he is an object of interest as the consort of King Leopold's beautiful and accomplished daughter, Carlotta, who shared his fortunes and misfortunes in Mexico for two years. Among the Italians he is held in the high respect which he commanded while he was Austrian Governor of Venetia. Everywhere the wonderful adventures of this Prince have interested mankind in his character, and his tragical fate will add the deepest feeling to the study of his career. The telegraphic wire is the marvelous agency which yesterday made him the object of simultaneous remark in all parts of Europe and America.

We had warmer weather yesterday, than since last Septembr, and may take it for granted that the Summer solstice is fairly inaugurated. In some respects the remarkably humid atmosphere of the past few weeks was quite undesirable; but, its effect upon the production of the kindly fruits of the earth cannot be too highly estimated. Especially have the heavy rains been advantageous to the crops of grains and grasses, the supply of which staples was last year very short. Under the genial warmth of the two past days there has been a marvelous advance in all kinds of vegetation. Potatoes and corn in this region have already sprouted above the surface of the ground; cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and egg-plants look thrifty; radishes have been pulled for a week, and lettice is nearly ready for cutting. Strawberries will be in their prime in three weeks, and the other small fruits promise an abundant yield. The country never looked brighter in its Spring garments than now, and never gave promise of a more plentiful harvest.

We see that **Kossuth** has written a letter protesting against the action of M. **Deak**, in which the majority of the Hungarian Diet has concurred, and by which harmony has again been restored between Hungary and the Austrian Empire. This illustrates what is styled political consistency. The Hungarian revolution of 1848 had its origin in the attempt of Austria to override and ignore the ancient rights of Hungary—revoking her Constitution, denying her right to an independent Diet, and refusing to have the Emperor crowned as King of Hungary in the Capital of Hungary itself. By his eloquence, patriotism and genius, **Kossuth**, who shared these views fully, became the leader of the Hungarian Parliament and people, and soon declared himself, not only for a restoration of her ancient rights, but in favor of Hungarian independence. M. **Deak**, with other eminent Hungarian statesmen, though they coöperated with him in the war, never shared these views, and since the defeat of the revolution and the exile of **Kossuth**, has maintained the struggle for the traditional rights of Hungary for which the revolution was originally begun. In the course of events, under the misfortunes to which she had been subjected, Austria has conceded every one of those right. She now guarantees to Hungary everything which Hungary demanded in 1848; but **Kossuth** is no longer content with that—he still demands independence. The great body of the Hungarian people, however, are satisfied with the concessions made and sustain M. **Deak** and his party. And **Kossuth** thus becomes an exile from the politics as well as the soil of his native land.

We have been feeling rather melancholy for some weeks past in view of the reckless, corrupt and infamous manner in which laws for the State were made by our Legislatnre at Albany. But, however wretched one may be, he derives some comfort from knowing that his neighbor is still more so. And we feel a little better since reading, in the revelations of a reporter at Harrisburgh for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, how much *more* reckless and corrupt are the lawmakers of Pennsylvania. He states that during the last session every bill was passed which the member interested said was "all right;"—that committees were created by the dozen for the special purpose of blackmailing special interests;—that members had not the slightest hesitation in becoming personally interested in profitable bills which were to pass;—that the laws were passed "at the rate of thirty an hour without being read, except by their titles," and that after the session was over not a single member had the slightest idea of what had been done, what bills were passed or what interests, public or private, had been promoted. This may be no worse than the action of our Legislature, but it *sounds* worse, because it relates to somebody else. It is out of the family and is naturally much more infamous than when we do it ourselves. But what ever they do in Pennsylvania, we *do* wish we could see symptoms however slight of improvement at home.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that "Judge **Kelley** himself reports to the Radical organizations that a Summer session of Congress must be held on account of the condition of the South." We can readily credit this. If Judge **Kelley** reports anything of the sort it must be with deliberate intent to manufacture reasons for an extra session. It must be from a purpose to renew the excitement and alarm which arose last year from the New-Orleans and Memphis riots, and which affected so seriously the action of Congress and the welfare of the country. With the exception of the incident at Mobile, (which can scarcely be called an exception,) Judge **Kelley** has met nothing but courtesy in his Southern tour,—quite as much and quite as marked as he would receive on any similar tour through the Northern States. He has seen nothing to warrant any belief that the South is disaffected, disloyal, unwilling to concede the fullest freedom of speech or disposed, in any way, to resist or contest the authority and action of the National Government. We are confident the *Courier's* correspondent must have been misinformed. If any such attempt is made to create such fresh hostility against the South, on such a basis, it will meet with disastrous failure.

Extensive Fire in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, May 28.

Fire broke out this morning in the dry goods house of **Greenwold & Loeb**, on the corner of Main and Adams streets, and communicated to the dry goods houses of M. **Kraus** & Co., **Taylor, McSwine & Blew**, and the photographic gallery of B. **Bingham**. **Greenwold & Loeb's** loss by fire and water is $100,000; insured in New-York offices for $65,000. **Kraus** & Co.'s loss is $20,000; they are well insured in New-York. B. **Bingham's** loss is $7,000; they are not insured. The other losses are light. Mr. **Greenwold** and three clerks barely escaped with their lives, being asleep in the third story. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A heavy rain was falling at the time, which, with the exertions of the firemen, saved an immense amount of property.

Racing in Cincinnati on the Buckeye Course.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, May 28.

The Buckeye Club races were well attended to-day. For the first race of the Burnet House Club, two-mile heats, for $1,700, for four-year olds, four horses started: D. J. **Crouse** entered *Mack Johnson*, and **Douglas** entered *Duke of Orleans*; **Alexander** entered *Merrill*, and **Kean Richards** entered a bay colt by *Lexington*. The first two heats were won by *Merrill*; time, 3:59½ and 4:00½.

The second race was mile heats for three-year olds, $50 entrance. **McGrath** entered *Erin*, **Clay** entered *Rival Grigsby*, and **We**[illegible] entered *Phœnix Bell*. *Rival* won in two straight heats; time, 1:55½ and 1:57.

Fatal Accident on Board a Propeller at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, May 28.

John W. **Morse**, second engineer of the propeller *Dean Richmond*, was killed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, as the vessel was leaving port. One of the deck hands let fall a fender, striking Mr. **Morse** on the skull, killing him instantly. The deceased was a citizen of Detroit, Mich.

Registration in Louisiana.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 28.

An order of Gen. **Sheridan** extends the time for registration until June 20.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Tuesday, May 28.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The business of the Japanese Commissioners is beginning to develop itself. It is understood that they have purchased the ex-rebel iron-clad ram *Stonewall*, now at the Navy-yard in this city. They are to take her with her present armament, our Government putting her in sea-going condition. Price $400,000.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined the Secretary of the Treasury upon the matter of appointments to office and other questions, **John F. Coyle** with reference to certain White House transactions, and Col. **Morrow**, of the President's staff, with reference to the garbling of the Sheridan dispatch last Summer, he having been the medium through which it was first made public. **James M. Scovel**, of New-Jersey, was also examined with reference to certain supposed bargains with the Executive when **Scovel** was the "one-man power" which prevented the election of a Republican Senator in New-Jersey.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

The Select Committee on Ordnance appointed at the last session of Congress will meet here to-morrow. It consists of Messrs. **Howard, Cameron** and **Drake**, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. **Schenck, Butler** and **Logan** on the part of the House. A quorum of the Committee will hardly be present at the first meeting. Gen. **Butler** will arrive in the morning.

HORACE GREELEY AND J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

It is stated here, on authority that can be given if necessary, that **Horace Greeley** has written a letter to **Breckinridge**, urging him to return to this country and take an active part in behalf of a speedy and substantial reconstruction, regardless of what "the fools" might say of him. It is said that Mr. **Greeley**, not knowing the address of **Breckinridge**, sent the letter to a lady friend of the latter in this city, with a request that it be forwarded, and accompanying it with a note to her, stating the substance of the letter. The lady had to find somebody who could read it, and so the fact got out.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which was debtor to the Government to the amount of $325,000 for material purchased at the close of the war, has settled its account. Col. **Markland** yesterday paid to the Quartermaster-General $100,000 cash, with a stipulation of $10,000 per month until the balance is paid.

NEGRO NOMINATED FOR COUNCILMAN.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward in this city yesterday nominated a colored citizen for the Common Council, in place of the white man who had declined. There is no danger of his election, as this is the Irish Ward of the city, and is good for a strong Democratic majority.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. **Allen A. Benton**, late Minister to Bogota, to-day presented to Gen. **Grant** a pair of solid silver spurs, of very antique pattern and weighing a pound a piece. A similar pair, but not so heavy, were presented to Gen. **Rawlins**.

President **Johnson** and suite will start on their trip to Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday morning, if nothing intervenes to change the present programme. The corner-stone of the monument to be erected over the grave of his father will be laid on Tuesday, the 4th prox.

J. N. **Maffitt**, of rebel privateer notoriety, arrived here yesterday, and has had an interview with the President. He has filed an application for pardon.

Gen. **Thomas**, in his interviews with the President, was called on for an expression of opinion regarding the petition from Tennesseans to the Government asking for the disbandment of **Brownlow's** militia, and for the distribution of the ten thousand stand of arms given to that State by Congress, in a manner virtually for the benefit of the Conservatives. He did not hesitate to recommend the Administration not to interfere with the policy of the State Government, and it is probable that his recommendation will be heeded. He was consulted regarding other matters, the purport of which has not yet transpired.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, May 28.

THADDEUS STEVENS ON CONFISCATION.

Hon. **Thaddeus Stevens** has written a letter in vindication of his proposed policy of confiscation, a proof slip of which has been received in Washington. The letter will appear to-morrow in the Gettysburgh (Penn.) *Star and Herald*, of which Hon. **Edward McPherson**, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, is an editor.

Lancaster, Penn., Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

Dear Sir: Short as your letter is, I fear I cannot answer it without violating an injunction of my medical adviser, not to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of **Jefferson Davis**. In the Counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York they visited almost every farmer and other inhabitant and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, wagons and money, when found, besides some detached cases. They laid in ashes one thriving village of 6,000 people, and turned the inhabitants houseless into the streets to seek shelter in fence corners. No provision has ever been made, or is now making, to reimburse the plundered citizens. By the law of nations a Government makes no compensation for damages done by an invading army unless such Government be victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy. A Government, which neglects to make such provision on behalf of its plundered citizens is basely negligent of its duty. A *quasi* peace exists between the late belligerents, the terms of which are dictated wholly by Congress, which is under the control of the Republican Party. Nothing but the proceeds of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of the wealthy rebels can be applied to pay the damages inflicted by the marauders unless it be paid out by the Treasury of the United States. A few Republican meteors, always erratic in their course, are flitting through and exploding in the Republican atmosphere. They attract sufficient public attention to enable them to assure the amiable rebels who inflicted this injury that they need fear no confiscation; that nobody of any note in the North is in favor of imposing such punishment for the sake of remuneration or of justice. They assure them that nothing shall be taken from **Aikens'** estate of millions, from **Hampton, Davis, Orr, Faulkner**, or from a thousand others who are still worth their hundreds of thousands, to reimburse the loyal men, North and South, who were plundered of their estates, and to aid your poor neighbors to rebuild their humble tenements. It is scarcely to be endured that Congress for two sessions should sit indifferent to these sufferings, and take no steps to enforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, as well as to the Slave States. He who can patiently listen to that potent humanity which we now see propagated, has more command of himself than I have. Indeed, it looks as if we were still to add to the burden of our taxation to defray the expenses of transportation and the ovation of triumphant traitors. But I must stop or I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

John Hay, Esq., formerly Private Secretary to President **Lincoln**, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, Austria, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. **Motley**.

RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT-SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury **Chandler** will, on Thursday next, hand to Secretary **McCulloch** his letter of resignation, and will then leave Washington to recruit his health. It is not probable that the vacancy will be immediately filled, as Secretary **McCulloch** desires that Mr. **Chandler** shall, at a future time, resume the duties of that office.

IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Collector **Smythe**:

May 25, 1867.

Sir: In order to carry out the provisions of the first section of the joint resolution, approved March 26, 1867, entitled "A joint resolution providing for the importation into the United States of certain works of art, duty free, and for other purposes," the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted, viz.: The individual or association of individuals importing any object of art for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State, county, or any municipal Government, is required to make an application in writing to the Department, requesting such free entry, which shall contain a description of the work of art imported, and the name of the branch of the United States Government, or of the State, county or municipal Government to which the presentation is intended to be made, such application to be accompanied by a letter or other evidence from the chief officer of the branch of the United States Government or the State, county or municipal Government, signifying the acceptance of such work of art as a gift. On the receipt of the application and accompanying papers, as herein prescribed, the Department will duly make such order as the case presented would be entitled to under such provision of the law.

I am, very respectfully,

Signed, HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To H. A. **Smythe**, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following army officers have been appointed a Board to assemble at Fort Monroe, and test gun carriages now at that Fort, and at Fort Wool, Virginia: Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. S. Burton, Colonel Fifth Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Brewerton, Colonel on retired list; Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. P. Howe, Major Fourth Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell; Brevet Col. T. G. Baylor, Major of the Ordnance Department, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. B. Reese, Major of Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis Colonel Twenty-third Infantry has been ordered to report to Gen. Butterfield to conduct recruits to California. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. A. K. Blake, Colonel First Artillery, has been permitted to delay joining his regiment until November 1st. Captain M. V. Sheridan, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan. Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to join his company at Fort Whipple, Va. Brevet Major R. H. Porter, Captain on retired list, has been ordered to report to Adjutant-General from Philadelphia.

The following leaves of absence have been granted: Second-Lieut. James J. King, Thirty-first Infantry, ninety days. Captain S. S. Catlin, Forty-fifth Infantry, sixty days. Brevet Col. Alexander Bliss, A. Q. M., ten days. Lieut.-Col. John J. Brook, Thirty-seventh Infantry, till the 1st of September. Capts. J. W. Clous and Alexander Moore, Thirty-eight Infantry, have been ordered to their regiments.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Commander E. **Simpson**, dated April 26, announcing the arrival of the United States steamer *Mohican*, under his command, at Callao, Peru, after nine days' passage from San Francisco. She would proceed from that place to Panama.

Rear-Admiral **Dahlgren**, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, communicates to the Department, under date of May 1, at sea, a statement of the stations of the squadron at that date, and also the location of other United States ships in that jurisdiction, and of foreign ships-of-war on the coast.

The *Powhattan*, flagship, was at sea *en route* from Callao to Panama.

The *Tuscarora* was engaged in a cruise to the Fejee Islands.

The *Dacotah* was cruising on the coast in the vicinity of Valparaiso.

The *Wateree* was at Panama.

The *Nyack* was at Callao repairing her boilers.

The *Fredonia*, storeship, was at Callao.

Of the vessels belonging to the North Pacific squadron, the *Resaca* was at sea, on her passage from Callao to Panama, and the *Mohigan* was at Callao.

The following French ships-of-war were at Callao: *Belligerenz*, flagship; iron-clad *Venus*, screw-frigate, and *Marne*, storeship. The *Talisman*, screw-steamer, was at sea on her passage from Callao to Panama.

The English ships-of-war *Zealous*, flagship, iron-clad, was at Callao, and the *Topaz*, screw-frigate, and *Reindeer*, were at Valparaiso.

Rear-Admiral **Thatcher**, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, under date "Off Panama, May 4," reports the arrival of the United States steamer *Saranac*, used temporarily as a flagship at that place, having left San Francisco Bay on March 16, since when he had visited the following ports, viz.: Monterey, Cal.; Magdalena Bay, Lower Cal.; Mazatlan, Mexico; La Paz, Lower Cal.; San Blas, Mexico; Acapulco, Mexico; La Union, San Salvador; San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

The United States steamer *Wateree* was at Panama, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Mullen, her late Commander, Leonard Paulding, having died a few days previous to the arrival of the *Saranac*.

The *Resaca*, Commander Bradford, and the *Powhattan*, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst.

Rear-Admiral Thatcher would sail for San Francisco in about a week from the date of his last report, touching at Acapulco *en route*.

The *Resaca* would remain to look out for our interests until relieved.

Commander Aaron W. Weaver, detached from command of the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster F. N. Arms, detached from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to settle accounts. The following were also detached from the *Tallapoosa* and placed on waiting orders: First Assistant Engineer David Smith, Second Assistant Engineer W. S. Neal, Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Cowie, and Third Assistant Engineers D. A. McDermott, E. F. McEwell and J. T. Vinall; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. Travers, Acting Ensigns James McVey, C. H. Sawyer, O. D. Owen, A. K. Brown, and Mates E. S. Stover and W. White. Commander John Walters, detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon P. S. Wales, detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders, and Surgeon A. Schirer ordered to duty at that post. Boatswain Peter A. Chasson ordered to duty at Key West, in charge of the naval property there. Carpenter W. W. Laughton, detached from duty at Key West and ordered to return North. Acting Ensign James Lofty has been honorably discharged.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

There is authority for stating that Chief-Justice **Chase** has completed—excepting in four or five cases—his nominations and recommendations for Registers in Bankruptcy. The whole power of appointment is with the Courts to which his nominations and recommendations have been addressed. It is useless, therefore, to address any further communications to the Chief-Justice on the subject.

Art Matters.

For several days past two fine pictures, by **Constant Mayer**, "Love's Melancholy" and "Poetical Thoughts," have been on exhibition at **Schaus's** gallery. Like all of **Mayer's** works, these companion pictures are painted carefully, with painstaking attention to detail. The drawing is correct without being in the least hard, and the coloring is effective and agreeable. "Love's Melancholy," which was exhibited some two years ago, represents a young girl standing in a pensive attitude, on a hill-side. Her wavy, golden hair falls luxuriantly over her shoulders. Her hand clasps a sprig of wild honeysuckle. The expression of her face is sweet, tender and slightly mournful, but not so melancholy that it will not light up when her lover returns.

"Poetical Thoughts" is a more ambitious effort. The subject is a young lady who leans against a stone balcony, at early twilight, and gazes, with a rapt expression of countenance, at the sky. As a painting, it has the same characteristics as "Love's Melancholy."

A very excellent chromo-lithograph of "Love's Melancholy" has been made by **Fabronius**, and it is now on exhibition with the original picture. Though not equal in all respects, to some of the Berlin chromo-lithographs, it is a very fine specimen of the art, and reproduces the tones and expressions of the original with great fidelity. It affords a gratifying proof of the advance in this country of an art which has attained great perfection abroad.

Mr. **Otto Sommer** has, at his studio, an excellent painting, which he has just finished, representing a herd of cattle after a long day's drive over the plains. The picture recalls the time when cattle were driven from the Missouri across the plains to California, in the early days of the gold excitement. During this tedious journey there were long stretches of desert to be passed, waste, dry and sandy; and Mr. **Sommer** has chosen for the subject of his picture the moment when such a stretch of desert is crossed, and the weary drovers and exhausted cattle come again in sight of vegetation and within reach of water. The picture is, in many respects, well painted. The sandy soil, the scant and hard vegetation that marks the border of the desert, the tired cattle—all are painted in a very strong and realistic manner. The faults of the composition are obvious enough. In the immediate foreground we see the guide, riding a powerful gray horse, painted in such very vigorous relief that he actually appears to be riding out of the picture, and as you look you almost expect to see him drop on the floor. Relief is well enough in moderation, but this is putting it a little too strong. Then four out of the five horses visible have exactly the same action, each one is lifting his left fore-foot. This might not be noticed but for a curious balance on the other side of the picture, where four or five cows are stepping along, nearly in a row, each one lifting her *right* fore-foot! But notwithstanding these singular inadvertences, the picture contains many points of merit.

Mr. H. **Wood**, Jr., has published a very pretty chromo-lithograph of one of **Beard's** most popular bits of animal painting, called "A Flank Movement." The work is very creditable to the establishment by which it is published.

The Gold-street Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The investigation into the cause of the death of **William Bishop Carr**, who was shot with an air-gun in Gold, near Johnson-street, on the morning of the 21st inst., was concluded before Coroner **Lynch** and a jury, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no new light was thrown upon the matter. Among those who testified was Mr. E. H. **Madison**, a gunsmith, in relation to the air-gun. He examined it, and explained its operations to the jury by showing them how it was charged with air, and how it was loaded and fired. When well charged, a gun in good condition would remain effective from six months to a year, though from leakage of air, it would lose some of its force. The case being given to the jury a verdict to the following effect was rendered: "That **Wm. B. Carr** came to his death by injury to the brain, caused by a ball fired from an air-gun or rifle in the hands of **Wm. T. Skidmore**, on the morning of May 21, 1867." The accused was present and manifested the utmost indifference. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was 35 years of age, born in New-York City, and not guilty of the offence with which he is charged. He was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Returns of the Sixth Internal Revenue District.

From the income returns as published one can get no accurate idea of the receipts of parties, either from business, speculation or investment. A notable instance of this fact will illustrate the point. Mr. V., a wealthy capitalist residing in the Sixth District, pays a tax on an income of a few thousand dollars, and as such he figures in the list; the fact is that his actual income from railway and corporation dividends is some $600,000, which is not at all apparent in the published lists—the tax on dividends being paid by the corporation itself before the dividend is paid.

From Mr. **Cleveland**, the Assessor of the Sixth District, we learn that the monthly assessment lists of 1866 are as follows;

MONTHLY ASSESSMENT LISTS.

1866.		1866.	
January	$204,928 13	October	$101,251 97
February	168,280 04	November	156,290 88
March	175,016 22	December	111,047 21
April	181,664 03	1867.	
May	239,722 20	January	82,573 57
June	223,066 88	February	104,098 03
July	165,305 63	March	77,776 13
August	219,434 51	April	132,473 60
September	144,156 67		

Annual List of 1866—Incomes and articles in schedule A	$2,011,354 03
Licenses	117,412 32
Total	$2,128,766 35

Annual list of 1867 will be about $1,000,000.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. Garret Davis, Kentucky; Hon. A. B. Cornell, Ithica, and Com. Inman, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. W. Fisher, Washington; Hon. H. H. Stanton, Syracuse, and W. M. Queen, Schenectady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, New-Jersey; Prof. Popple, Auburn; Gen. Tighman, Philadelphia; Hon. C. Knopp, New-Jersey, and Hon. J. B. Alley, Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

To Book Agents.

The experience you have acquired in the above vocation eminently qualifies you for the business of life insurance, from which you may derive a much larger remuneration than at present received. Try it. Persons in all parts of the United States may connect themselves with an old and reliable Company by addressing Box No. 555 New-York City Post-office.—*Advertisement.*

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as **Drake's Plantation Bitters**. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitaters, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

All who have not Used Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR within the last month are not aware of the agreeable improvement I have made. The vegetable products of this combination are so carefully blended that all who desire BEAUTIFUL HAIR are charmed with it. It restores gray hair to its original color, strengthens it and increases its growth, stops its falling out at once; is a delicate hair-dressing for young as well as elderly people. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver **Forks, Spoons** and **Knives**, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

A March of Triumph!

THE INTRODUCTION OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT HEALTH BEVERAGE
INTO AMERICA, IS INDEED A MARCH OF TRIUMPH.
WE REFER TO THE MOST FAVORABLE REPORT TO THE
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THAT SCIENTIFIC BODY,
TO THE NAMES PUBLISHED OF
ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN PHYSICIANS,
WHO HAVE USED THEMSELVES OR PRESCRIBED
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
GREATEST TONIC APPETIZER AND REMEDY FOR WEAK
AND ESPECIALLY FOR CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE.
TO MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED CURES
PERFORMED BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
THE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE IN NEW-YORK CITY,
AND STATED BY TESTIMONIALS ADDRESSED TO MR.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY,
AND TO THE
RAPID SALE OF
150,000 BOTTLES
OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT IN FOUR MONTHS!
WM. MOLLER, ESQ., OF NO. 6 WEST 29TH-ST., SAYS
THAT IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.
PRICE $6 PER DOZEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

A New and Novel Dentifrice.

Dr. I. W. LYONS' TOOTH TABLETS.—Prepared by an experienced dentist. Indorsed by the profession generally. Contain no injurious ingredients. This form possesses decided advantages. Enough for one brushing contained in each TABLET. Dipping the brush in the box avoided. Several persons may use from the same box with neatness and propriety. Especially convenient for travelers. The merits of these TABLETS over any other dentifrice now in use are admitted by all who have tried them. Sold everywhere. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
Improved
HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in one Bottle.
PRICE REDUCED, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Pure Water is the most healthy and makes the best soda-water. The celebrated old Tea Water Well has been reopened, and is now manufacturing Dr. LEATHE'S Soda-Water, No. 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied at the usual terms.

Ladies who desire to "witch the world" with noble horsemanship must adorn their beautiful heads with one or other of the many new styles of riding hats for the Park and the road. Now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Sideboard and Parlor Safes; also, second-hand Safes, cheap, at 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, " at the " Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway,

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 B'way.

In the wake of success comes fraud. Since perfumes were invented there never has been one so universally accepted as PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Hence imposition is on its track, trying to sell something with the same name and tinge, but as far below it in merit as the earth's centre is from its surface. The true article bears this inscription: "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown in the glass of every bottle. Sold by all druggists.

To let a Cold have its own way, is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

Barstow—Gardner.—On Monday, May 27, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, at the residence of Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., Bloomingdale, Mr. **Haviland Barstow**, U. S. N., to **Mary E.**, daughter of George M. Gardner, Esq., both of Boston.

Bates—Belden.—In New-York City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. **John T. Bates**, of Bedford, N. Y., to Miss **Charlotte F.**, daughter of John M. Belden, of the same place.

Vincent—Halsey.—At Elizabeth, N. J., by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Mr. **Frederick W. Vincent**, of New-York, to **Emily**, daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. Halsey, of the former place.

DIED.

Beebee.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, **Susie** W., wife of Charles W. Beebee, and daughter of the late Alfred C. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Lawrence-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Baker.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, May 25, **Helen**, wife of Henry H. Baker, in the 44th year of her age.

Elliot.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, May 1, of pneumonia, in the 69th year of her age, **Rebecca Giraud**, wife of George T. Elliot, and daughter of the Andrew Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 9½ A. M., without further invitation.

Farrington.—On Tuesday, May 28, **Mary Louise**, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Sophie Farrington.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 30th inst., at her father's residence, No. 77 Bank-st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

Feitner.—On Monday, May 27, **Ann Eliza**, widow of the late Charles Feitner, aged 65 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 583 9th-av., corner 46th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Ferguson.—On Monday evening, May 27, **William Alexander**, only child of Robert and Catherine Barnes Ferguson, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 362 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, May 29, at 4 o'clock.

Griffiths.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 26, at Franklin-av., **Eleanor**, wife of John Griffiths.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Green-av., corner of Clermont-av., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

Greacen.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, May 28, **James Greacen**, aged 25 years, 10 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hammond.—At his residence, near Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, May 22, **Ogden Hammond**, formerly of Throg's Neck, Westchester County, in the 69th year of his age.

Hartshorne.—On Monday, May 27, **Charles D.**, only child of Charles D. Hartshorne, of this City, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 408 West 22d-st., this day, Wednesday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Livingston.—At his country seat at Tivoli, on Monday, May 27, **John Swift Livingston**, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, at 10 A. M., on Thursday, 30th inst., and the concluding services at St. Mark's Church Cemetery, New-York, at 4 P. M. on the same day. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Odell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 28, of congestion of the brain, **Charles Seymour Odell**, only son of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family and of his grandfathers, C. M. Odell and W. N. Seymour, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from No. 124 South Oxford-st.

Swinburne.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, May 27, **Sarah E. Wood**, wife of J. Swinburne.

Services at her late residence this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

Taylor.—On Tuesday, May 28, after a brief illness of a few days, **Jennette Taylor**, eldest daughter of the late John Taylor, Esq., of this City.

The friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

Vache.—At Harlem, on Monday, May 27, **Emma Jane Currie**, relict of Alexander F. Vaché, M. D., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Varian.—At her residence, No. 231 East 84th-st., on Tuesday, May 28, **Maria Fulmer**, widow of Richard Varian, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. For **Manufacturers**, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10:30 A. M. and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; station G, 7:25 A. M.

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HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Studio for the manipulation of hair, whiskers, shampooing and dyeing, No. 95 Duane-st., two doors west of Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY**

Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870:

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Estimating the distance to be made by the Union Pacific Company at 1,565 miles, they have the following available means.

United States Six per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds, issued on the completion and acceptance of each section of 20 miles by Government Commissioners, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, permitted by the Government to be issued to the same amount	44,208,000
A Donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, and estimated to be worth	30,000,000
Total	$118,416,000

This is exclusive of an authorized Capital Stock of one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

By Special Act of Congress, U. S. Bonds are made a *Second Mortgage*, on which the interest is paid by the U. S. Treasury, but one-half of the Company's bills against the Government for transportation, mails, &c., are retained by its officers as a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of interest and principal.

By Special Act of Congress, the Company's Bonds now offered are made a First Mortgage upon the entire line, and they cannot be issued to a greater amount than the Bonds of the U. S. for the same purpose.

THE COST OF THE ROAD.

The cost of the 305 miles of the Union Pacific Road already completed with depots, stations, locomotives, &c., was $50,000 per mile, and it is believed by the engineers that without the equipment, the remainder of the line can be finished for not more than $70,000 per mile—making the total cost of 1,565 miles from Omaha to the California State line about one hundred millions of dollars. From this apparent excess of means, a considerable portion of the actual value of the lands must be deducted, as to realize it they must be gradually put on the market.

PROSPECT FOR BUSINESS.

The interest on the bonds will be more than paid by the profits of the different sections of the road as they are completed, the earnings for the first two weeks in May having been $113,000.

The recent completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Omaha, makes a direct eastern connection with all the Atlantic States, and other railroads concentrating at Omaha, and now nearly finished, will be tributary to the Union Pacific.

It needs no argument to show that the business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense, and as there will be no competition, remunerative rates can be obtained. Beside its through traffic, the completion of this road will open up the vast mining regions of the mountains to settlement, and ensure large returns for transportation.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on their present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers,
No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
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AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, }
JOHN C. GREEN, } Finance
MOSES TAYLOR, } Committee.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

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The celebrated apparatus invented by
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For the cure of all diseases of the
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
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Ascorides and Galeboth Diosm say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

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"EARS TO THE DEAF."
New-York, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician. THOMAS J. MOORE,
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

Dear Sir: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

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I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets; Railway Maps, Time Tables, &c., &c.

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V. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; American Absenteeism; Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains; Northern Central Railway; Lehigh Valley Railway; Mobile and Ohio Railway; Pennsylvania Central Railway; Railway and Canal Consolidation; Rates of Railway Travel in Europe.

VI. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL; "I feel I'm Growing Auld, Gude Wife;" A Daughter's Devotion; A Thousand-Dollar Bill; An American Toasts all Nations except One; Romance and Reality, &c., &c.

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PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, SAINT PAUL, May 4, 1867.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed at its last session an act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the building expenses of State Institutions, which said act was approved by the Governor, March 9, 1867,

Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount at the banking office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, until SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

The bonds will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing date July 1, 1867, and payable ten years after date.

No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, as specified in the act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

The money to be paid in United States Treasury notes, in New-York or Saint Paul, on delivery of the bonds on the 1st of July, 1867.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of the State of Minnesota.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond.

The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Manhattan Gas Light Company will be closed from this date to the 5th of June next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	105½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	108½	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¼	109½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 " new, '65	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾
Gold	136⅞	137	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114¼
August, 7-30	106¾	106⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	113½	113¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.

By order of the Directors.

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 and reopened June 24, 1867.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

OIL CREEK R. R. STOCK AND BONDS HUDSON CO. (N. J.) 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. STOCK WANTED BY

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
	JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.

By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.

Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING CITY GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, NO. 292 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMpany for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 3 to 12, inclusive.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., NO. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election for Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.—These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 28, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 40 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.88 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.63 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Dealers in GOLD and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. WE BUY AND SELL GOLD OVER OUR COUNTER AT GOLD-ROOM QUOTATIONS, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA, AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company on 1st June, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

$25,000.—FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK, NO. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 11th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 12th proximo.

JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:

4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have just received their Spring importations of PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN DRESS GOODS, Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

LACE GOODS.

NOW OPENING,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
REAL AND LLAMA LACE
PARASOL COVERS,
POINTS AND POINT APPLIQUE,
VALENCIENNES, CLUNY,
THREAD AND BLONDE LACES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES.

NOW OPENING,
FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS,
SETS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
NO. 66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,

No. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Finding our trade for Silks and Dress Goods greatly increased, and not being able to enlarge our present store, we have determined to CLOSE OUT AT ONCE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS FOR HOUSEFURNISHING, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, SHEETINGS, &c., all grades and makes. Also, COUNTERPANES, MUSLINS, &c., which we will offer at prices MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, as we must have more accommodation for the following goods now on sale, and SELLING AT SACRIFICE PRICES: SILKS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, STRIPED AND CHECKED LENOS, MOHAIRS, ALPACA LUSTRES, FIGURED BAREGES, GRENADINES, PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c.

Our store is too small to keep everything in the dry goods line, but ladies will find in our stock of DRESS GOODS THE CHEAPEST, PRETTIEST AND NEWEST STYLES IN THE CITY.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,

No. 605 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.

Two GLASS CASES and a variety of TOILET ARTICLES for sale cheap.

Cheap lots of LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, hemmed and hemstitched.
Cheap lots of PARASOLS.
Cheap lots of LADIES' SETS and SKIRTS.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

CALL EARLY.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,

No. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ribbons by the carton.
Ribbons by the piece.
Ribbons by the yard.
Bonnet Silks and other materials, cheap.
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings; everything new.
Bonnet Crapes; desirable colors.
Cheapest black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each and upward.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION—PRICES DOWN.
Cheap Embroideries. Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods—bargains.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees, all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

New Department.

Straw Ornaments, Straw Beadings,

Beaded, Chip and Neapolitan Laces in extensive variety.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, AT POPULAR PRICES.

No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S.

No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)

NOW OPEN.

Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

AT EITHER STORE.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."

Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT BOTH STORES WE ARE NOW OFFERING LARGE LOTS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.

500 Cartons Rich Silk Trimmings of every style and color, at one-fourth Importers prices.
Fine Trimmings, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., dozen.
Rich Trimmings at 8s., 10s., 12s.; $2 to $3 dozen.
Large lot Silk Fringes, one-half present cost.
Housekeeping Goods, fine assortment at low prices.
100 Cases Straw Hats, all styles, very low.

RONALDSON & MEARS,
Cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st.,
and No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS.

Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

Great bargains in Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Window-shades, &c., at our new store, No. 412 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

D. KELLY & CO.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.

The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

H. O'FARRELL HAS JUST CLEARED from Custom-house 1,000 pieces Canton mattings, and 1,000 pieces Brussels of the newest designs and best quality, which he offers lower than any other house in the trade; $300,000 worth of parlor, bed-room and office furniture at the largest warerooms in the United States, Nos. 267, 269, 271, 35 and 486 and 488 8th-av.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-heads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 5th-av., below 34th-st., an elegant house on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. Price for house and furniture, $65,000.

This is a rare chance to purchase a strictly first-class house at a reduced price. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 BROADWAY,

would respectfully call the attention of capitalists and real estate purchasers to their list of store and dwelling house property, among which will be found several desirable corners on Broome, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker and Amity sts.; also, property on Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Elm and Crosby sts., &c., &c.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is extra-well built and in perfect order; the furniture is nearly new, and made by the best makers in the City; the house and furniture will be sold together at a low price, as the owner is going abroad. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story; the situation is unsurpassed; the three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A NEW AND complete two-story high basement and counter-cellar cottage; has all the modern improvements, and with immediate possession; house 22x38; lot 25x100.

S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER PROPerty, in Bowery, suitable for the erection of a public building, 102.4 front and 139.8 deep. Apply to S. J. ROTHSCHILD & SON, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-built residence with or without adjoining grounds, for sale to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement; 38 feet wide (double;) has every convenience, in fine order and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

For sale, an elegant two-story and basement frame house, filled in with brick, on Remsen and Woolsey sts., Astoria, L. I. House containing 14 rooms, with piazza front and rear, with cupola, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desiring to purchase a suburban residence.

For further particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The undersigned, in order to close up an estate, will sell at public auction, on the premises, 4th day of June next, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, that well-known country residence of John Lawson, late deceased, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, about one mile north of the village of Marlborough, Ulster County, and about half-way between the cities of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, with the steamers *Thomas Cornell*, *James W. Baldwin* and *Mary Powell* landing each way, also a steam ferry between New-Hamburgh and Marlborough Landing, connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, commanding a fine view of the river between those two places. The premises consist of about 35 acres, with a fine river front, well adapted to the cultivation of fruit. Upon the premises is a large new two-story dwelling-house containing 14 rooms, a new barn and carriage-house combined. A good well of water and cistern, &c. Conditions made known on day of sale. Title good, and terms easy. Part of the purchase money, if desired, can remain on the premises for a term of years. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. Dated at Marlborough, May 8, 1867.

GEO. W. LAWSON,
JOHN E. LAWSON,
JAS. HAVELAND, Executors.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees: large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, SPLENdid country residence of the late Benj. M. Brown, on Long Island Sound, three-quarters of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot, in Westchester County; about 44 acres, choice fruit and shade trees, large double house, with 13 rooms in good order; barns, carriage, Summer, &c., houses. Terms easy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., ONE hour and twelve minutes by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, an elegant residence, containing 12 rooms, with every modern improvement; grounds comprise seven acres, handsomely laid out and thoroughly stocked with fruit; wide running stream at the rear of the house. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ATTENTION: ALL WANTING FARMS.—Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, WITH FIVE acres of land, situated in South Orange, N. J., near depot; all in the best order and ground finely laid out; gardener's cottage, barn, carriage-house, and stabling for six horses. This property can be bought cheap. Full particulars given by G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway, in basement.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS IN WESTchester County, from $15,000 to $30,000, situate on Long Island Sound, only one hour from City; fine grounds, highly ornamented; plenty of fruit and shade trees, and every way desirable.

S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, in good order, and replete with all modern conveniences, a few minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad; well and cistern water, carriage-house and stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to D. MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,000.—A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Must be sold—A new modern residence, containing 15 rooms, outbuildings, fruit, &c.; pleasantly located; convenient to the City; must be seen to be appreciated. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RETIRED PLACE at White Plains, Westchester County, one-quarter of a mile south of the depot; good house and outbuildings; 18 acres; price $12,000, or less land if desired. Inquire of L. YOUNG, on the premises.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, DENT COUNTY, MISsouri, my own selection; many farms opening all around it; 80 miles from St. Louis. R. L. CLARKE, No. 51 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE; TEN rooms; Erie Railway, ten miles; a very desirable and accessible property. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Elizabeth, a new French house, large, with stable and one acre; all modern improvements. WILLIAM McKINLEY, No. 124 Chatham-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES in Westchester County, on Long Island Sound, 20 miles from City, from $3,000 to $10,000 each. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGES AND plots at Rye Point, Westchester County, at reasonable rates and accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 83 ACRES FOR SALE, on the New-Jersey Central, for $4,250, half cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS.....$3 00 to $20
PANTS.....$2 00 to $10
VESTS.....$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

WALKING SUITS

Of the very latest styles and most FASHIONABLE material, same as worn in Paris this Spring,

READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store.

LOST AND FOUND.

WILL THE LADY WHO EXCHANGED a painted silk fan, with smoked pearl sticks, for an embroidered moire one, with similar sticks, at the entertainment at No. 7 Madison-av., on the evening of April 24, call at No. 155 West 21st-st., and rectify her mistake?

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.: a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—No. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN HARRISON-st., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Depot, a newly rebuilt substantial cottage house, containing nine rooms; embowered in fine old fruit trees, (apple, cherry, pear and peach;) lot is six-tenths of an acre; beautifully situated; fine garden plot; strawberries, grapes, currants, &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy locations in this splendid street; will be rented from 15th of June to 1st of May next, at $65 per month. Inquire of CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st., or on the premises, or of H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Poughkeepsie, situated on Mansion-square; house containing ten rooms, finished in a superior manner and elegantly furnished; bathroom, water-closets, &c., &c.; gas throughout the house; grounds tastefully laid out and abounding with choice fruits; also, first-class stable. The above premises will be rented to a careful and reliable tenant for the Summer months, or until May 1, 1868. Further information by applying to ROBERT C. TRIVELT, at Mrs. Townsend's, Noxon-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, PLAINLY furnished, for a small family, on the west bank of the Hudson, one mile below Albany; beautiful scenery, surrounded with elm trees, vine-clad verandahs, orchard, kitchen and flower garden, stabling, &c.; a lovely home; terms for three months, $350, payable in advance. Apply during this week to Mr. WATSON, No. 710 Broadway, third floor, front room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Flushing, a desirable and convenient mansion, within five minutes of railroad station; fine stable, carriage-house, cow-stable, 1½ acres of land, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; good lawn; rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A FURNISHED country residence and grounds, with coachhouse, outbuildings, &c., all in complete order; would be rented on reasonable terms to a careful and desirable occupant. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASantly situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, 18 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH—Northern suburbs; fine river view; ample grounds, shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance; cow, horse and wagon; to be let for the season or longer. For terms, &c., address Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh, or OWNER, Box No. 113 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, OR by the year, a first-class house, partly furnished, with fine stable and other outbuildings and two acres of land, with abundance of fruit; very pleasantly situated in East Bridgeport, Conn. For particulars inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

NEAR BULL'S FERRY—THIRTY MINutes from the City, partially furnished cottage, 12 rooms, fine scenery, good bathing; rent $600 per year; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUITE, FIVE ROOMS and basement; every desirable convenience for genteel family; rent low: fully and neatly furnished; part or the whole to be sold low; new, neat and cozy. Apply at 420 4th-av., over millinery store; immediate possession.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., AN extra large plot of ground, with the buildings; a desirable situation for a piano-forte establishment or mercantile business. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITES and single rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors, to let to first-class families and gentlemen; house is delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.; table first-class.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON LAKE Mahopac, at the southwest end, near Dean's Hotel, one of the finest places on the lake, about 3 acres, with full dockage privilege; rent $500, or for sale for $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—FOUR MINutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, a very desirable furnished house, stable and large garden, with fruit and shade trees. Apply on the premises, white house, south side of Townsend-av.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET—SEVERAL FURnished houses pleasantly situated in this beautiful village, may be secured at reasonable rates for the Summer season, if applied for soon. Apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 200 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TO May 1, 1868.—The house at the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; immediate possession given; entrance in 20th-st. Apply to BUCKHAM & SMALES, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH Croton and chandeliers, from $20 to $40, to small families without children. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, corner 4th-av. and 41st-st.

23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Rooms for gentlemen without board; house first-class; family private; terms moderate. Address A. N., Box No. 2,217 Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, one acre of land, at Sharon, Conn.; 4 hours from Harlem Railroad; $400. GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT NO 60 EAST 4TH-ST., TWO ELEgant parlors, neatly furnished, to single gentlemen. Excellent location for a physician or music teacher. Apply to the owner on premises.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH FURNIture, No. 91 Lexington-av. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS A FURnished cottage, nearly new, eight rooms; seventeen miles from Central Park, and one and a half from depot. Address A. M. B., Whiteplains.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, 31ST-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; good locality; rent $35. Apply at No. 126 35th-st., 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR, SUITable for a professional office, furnished, at No. 332 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A NEW BUILDING, 102½ BY 30 FEET, six stories high, for manufacturing purposes, by E. KABEL, No. 165 East 4th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF CORNER rooms to let at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, furnished, at No. 222 6th-av.

A BROADWAY STORE, 22x75, TO LET—No. 1,248 Clifford House, plate glass front, high ceilings; also basement. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman only, at No. 65 Prince-st., near Metropolitan Hotel; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITE or single, in first-class house. Apply at No. 48 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE house to a small family. Inquire at No. 323 East 26th-st., new number.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, PARTLY FURNISHed, 25 miles from the City; rent reasonable. For particulars, address Box No. 5,186 Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 29 AMITY-ST., FURNISHED rooms without board to gentlemen.

TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED OFFICE IN marble building, No. 11 Dey-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE; one of a suite. Inquire at 104 Broadway, third floor.

FIRST LOFT TO LET—IN NO. 431 BROOME-st., by J. KLAMKE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF HAIT & HINMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. CHAS. M. HINMAN will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding debts, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

SEYMOUR HAIT.
CHAS M. HINMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, SITUATED IN Brooklyn, in complete running order, supplied with improved artificial coolers, abundance of spring water, so indispensable for Summer brewing, and all other requisites for the business; capacity 60 barrels, with steam power sufficient for double that amount. To an experienced man this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Inquire on the premises, No. 95 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

I WANT $3,000 TO START A BUSINESS in New-Orleans. There are twenty-five or thirty establishments of this kind in this City, but there is nothing of the kind in New-Orleans. I came from New-Orleans with the money to buy the necessary machinery, &c., but the failure of the First National Bank of that city has left me without funds. I therefore need a partner who can furnish the means. Address A. B. W., care of J. D. Cutter, Esq., No. 20 Park-place.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to purchase one-half interest and take charge of the financial department of machine works, situated a few miles from this City. The owner is going to Europe, and desires a responsible person to take charge. Address C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING-HOUSE ON FULTON-ST. FOR SALE.—An old-established house doing a first-class business. Sold only on account of illness of proprietor. For particulars apply at 201 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O'HARGA, *Times* Office, or O. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

HOTEL FOR SALE—BETHLEHEM, PENN., Sun Hotel; three trains to New-York, five to Philadelphia daily. Full particulars of G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED.—A FORtune can be made; come and see for yourself. No. 63 Fulton-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE—A MILK STORE AT NO. 48 ALlen-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A 220-TONS canal boat. Call at No. 361 West-st. E. A. HOLBT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs—Two elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY would let a fine suit of rooms with board. Location unexceptionable and central. Address WATSON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND a handsome suite of rooms, with board, at No. 2 East 42d-st., one door from 5th-av.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LARGE ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had for the Summer. Address F. B. LEWIS, Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained for the Summer at Croton, on the Hudson; house and furniture new, spacious grounds and fine water privileges; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthfulness, and of easy access to the City, being within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depot; seven trains daily; rooms en suite or single. Address C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st., or the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PARTY OF GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at Oldham, 1½ miles from Paterson depot; location for health and scenery unsurpassed; first-class parties only need apply. Address Box No. 6,743 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of eight persons, requiring four rooms, where there are no other boarders; easy of access and not above Yonkers. Address, full particulars, Box No. 3,143 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, bountiful table; terms moderate; reached by railway and steamboat. Address or call on C. O. PHELPS, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A FAMILY OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can obtain first-class board in a strictly private family, residing on the Terrace in Astoria, with fine river view; grounds well shaded, and stabling if desired; parties wishing to live exclusively and elegantly, with the refinements and comforts of home, will find this a desirable opportunity; terms $15 per week. Address F. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, DESIROUS of spending the Summer out of the City, can find comfortable and pleasant accommodation, in a private family at Yonkers. Inquire of N. S. PRATT, No. 82 Broadway, and ACKER, EDGAR & CO., opposite depot in Yonkers.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF REFINEMENT may obtain board and a beautiful room on first floor, with privilege of parlors, for only $18 per week. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accomodated with a pleasant room and board in South Bergen; location pleasant, and convenient to cars; reference exchanged. Address A. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a private family at Fordham, three minutes' walk from depot; terms moderate, with home comforts. Address R. P., Jr., Box No. 3,846 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—First-class board, with large and commodious apartments, in a most desirable locality. Address Drawer No. 7, Poughkeepsie Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., will open June 1 for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
Long Branch, N. J.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, and accessible by boats and cars; the house is delightfully situated on the bank of the river, and will be open about June 1. First-class families, desiring to secure choice, will apply early at No. 37 West 30th-st.

W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests June 1, 1867, under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION wish to make known to the public that they have refused all forms of "gift enterprise," "Art Unions," and all enterprises of that nature which has been offered to them. Any such circulars or cards embodying their names, are without authority. The Press, especially in the country, is asked to do these ladies the favor of giving to this notice the widest publicity.

Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD,
Mrs. EDWARD COOPER,
Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW,
Mrs. J. C. FREMONT,
Mrs. WM. S. COLEMAN,
Mrs. D. D. FIELD, &c., &c.

Office of the Association No. 318 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have an office at No. 318 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. Donations of money will also be received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., No. 75 William-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 63 John-st., New-York.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND VIENna, Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, for traveling, shopping and bridal presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE HERRING SAFE in good order, and six saloon tables, marble tops, and foot lathe, in complete order. Inquire of JAMES McAVOY, No. 88 Pike-slip, where they can be seen.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye-glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James, and near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FULL-BLOODED ALDERney cow, 5 years old; calved April 22; price $200. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st., or White Plains, N. Y.

BLOEJES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.—Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 64 John-st.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF FIFTY TONS; DRAWS 4½ feet loaded. Apply to J. WINANT, Communipaw Ferry, Foot Liberty-st.

A LADY WISHES TO BEGIN BUSINESS, therefore would like to secure a friend to help her along. Address W. E. R., Station H.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK

CARRIAGES

AT WAREROOMS OF CALVIN WITTY

Will be sold at

GREAT BARGAINS,

for cash or approved paper.

NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES.

TILTON.....NO. 47 BROADWAY.

LARGE STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOR SALE—BY WM. KIRWIN, OF QUEBEC—the following horses, imported from Canada: Six thorough-bred horses, well broken to saddle and harness, and good ladies' horses; also, six Canadian ponies, one of which is well adapted for children's use. To be seen at BRIGGS' stables, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH PAIR OF GRAY horses, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, free drivers, 8 years old; will be sold at a bargain, $700. Also a light Victoria and double harness, $300. Owner has no use for them. Can be seen at King's livery stables, 41st-st., near Madison-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB BAROUCHE, NEARly new; price $700; a coupe, $400; owner gone to Europe. To be seen in private stable rear of No. 100 5th-av., entrance on 15th-st. Stable to let.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

PAIR OF BLACK HORSES FOR SALE at a bargain, at No. 19 East 18th-st., together with Phaeton buggy and harness.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A 1 American iron screw steamer

CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS,

on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

ACADIA, (new,) LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, (newly refitted,) MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO..........ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ........HILLIARD....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA....................WEDNESDAY...May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY....June 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....June 8
EDINBURGH...............WEDNESDAY...June 12
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY....June 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REFITTED,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI....May 29
ALEPPO....June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Maderia and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Government has issued letters commending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.

Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER JAVA OR TRIPOLI must be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE...........GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA........BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....June 1.
MINNESOTA....June 15.
CHICAGO....June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $304 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON........SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.........SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES....June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During continuance of present dull season the departures of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 8. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The SHERMAN will follow June 8.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

MAY—1867.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th....11½ A. M.	Monday 27th.....10 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....10½ A. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 29th..11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 29th. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, 30th....3 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train same as before.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:20, 5:20, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:20 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 98 West 27th-st., (new number 144,) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—THIS EVENING, and SATURDAYS, a lecture on *The Ancient Science of Astrology*, and public examination of nativities, by Dr. BROUGHTON. Admission free.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of Spring and Summer goods.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "ERARD" GRAND PIANO-FORTE, REAL BRONZES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.:

DINING-ROOM.
Carved walnut extension dining-table, carved walnut and French oak buffet; solid oak arm, side, dining chairs in crimson reps; walnut chiffonier, set elegant crimson figured reps curtains, carved walnut chandelier, superb marble and bronze mantel clock, with real bronze figure "Cæsar;" fine oil paintings, fruit, flowers and landscapes, by Alexander Couder, &c.; two very elegant Parian groups, scenes from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," French china and glass, velvet carpet, &c.

DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant rosewood drawing-room suite in blue reps and slip covers; very elegant carved rosewood, ebony and ormolu etageres; centre and fancy tables, marble tops; carved walnut Gothic chairs in embroidery; bookcases; very elegant rosewood grand piano-forte, 7-octave, Erard, London, maker; piano stools, music stand; very elegant real bronze mantel clock, with figure "Horace;" real bronze groups, L'Amour, Le Confie Al' Amitie, La Penitence, signed A. Carrier; real bronze urns, centre pieces, card receivers, vases, candelabras, &c.; real bronze and ormolu bouquet holders; tripod tables; fine oil paintings; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant blue and figured reps curtains; fine lace curtains; two very elegant antique real bronze chandeliers, and two side gas brackets to match, Egyptian style; elegant Axminster rugs and carpets.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.
Carved oak hall stand and chairs; bronze hall lights and brackets; Axminster velvet and Brussels stair and hall carpets and oil-cloths.

LIBRARY.
Very elegant carved walnut and French oak library suite in blue and figured reps, elegant wardrobe, French secretaries, fine proof and line engravings, four very elegant portraits in human hair, Henry Clay, Jenny Lind, &c.; bronze and gilt chandeliers, &c.; English Brussels carpets, &c.

BEDROOMS.
Fine carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre and fancy tables, secretary, library bookcases, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, engravings, oil paintings, solid oak bedroom suites, chandeliers, brackets, mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with the kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by permits, which, with catalogues, may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:

About
283,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4¼x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
35,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Valuable invoice of articles of vertu and antique furniture, formerly belonging to old noble families of Italy and Austria, just received from Europe, on exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. On THURSDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries as above:

A LARGE AND COSTLY ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES OF VERTU AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Gilt do.; ebony, inlaid with ivory; satin brocade furniture; centre-tables; elaborately carved and inlaid bookcase, with figures; console tables, with carved gilt figures; four pieces antique yellow damask, about sixty-five yards; two small tables, incrusted with lion's heads, engraved on ivory, bronzes, &c.; cabinet of ebony, formerly belonging to the noble family of Contarini; urn for wine and water, with waiter, from the family of Minotto; a grand buffet scalp, from Barbarigo family, of Venice; console, from family of Passaro, of Venice; lady's jewel box, carved with shells in relief, formerly belonging to the Countess Contarini; large "Caisse de Noces," in which the Venetian Brides had their marriage trousseaux, from the family of Grimani, with many other costly articles from the different noble families of Venice and Italy, obtained during the late troubles there.

Also, a superb royal folio copy of ROBERTS' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOLY LAND, with explanations; a limited number of which, under the patronage of the British Government, having been published, only two copies are known to be in this country.

Also, an invoice of fine BRONZES and CLOCKS, to be sold without reserve. Full particulars in catalogue. The articles will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 28th, until sale, free.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpet, rosewood parlor suites made by Belter & Co., blue silk window curtains, gilt frame French plate mirrors and cornices, carved black walnut library and dining-room furniture; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, side tables, &c., spring beds, hair and feather mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.

85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.

The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Italian villa, within one mile of Newark, N. J., on line of the Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad; built and finished in the most thorough manner; contains fourteen rooms, cellar under whole house; fine view of New-York, Staten Island and neighboring counties; large barn and other outbuildings; five acres of ground, under high cultivation and well stocked with fruit; the lot is 300 feet front; neighborhood one of the finest and healthiest within fifty miles of New-York.

Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.
6TH-AV.—Four lots on east side, corner 129th-st.
129TH-ST.—Two lots in rear of above, south side.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
1,242 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,290 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Guiseppina*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, a fine assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, buffets, lounges, easy chairs, tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots, situate at Hoboken, within a short distance of the ferries. The location is healthy and easy of access. The horse-cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curbs and gutters are set, and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.

HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.
GARDEN-ST.—11 lots east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.

The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE CORNER NO. 52 BLEECKER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Mulberry sts., known as No. 52 Bleecker-st. The house is 27x64 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and has modern improvements.

MULBERRY-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., on the rear of the above-described property, and known as 308 Mulberry-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.

Terms and conditions made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, May 29,
at 11 o'clock,
LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
of
Exclusively Newly-manufactured
STRAW GOODS.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES,
all fresh and clean, and every case made this season,
of
SPLIT, PEDAL, FLORENCE, COBURG, LUTON
PEARL AND MILAN BONNETS,
ALMAS, PAREPAS, VENUS, SONTAG SHADES,
COMETS, GEMS, &c.,
for

Ladies', misses', girls', boys' and infants' wear, from medium to the finest goods made, and certainly the best sale of clean new goods ever offered at auction.

EVERY CASE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
No dealer should fail to attend this sale.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st.

WM. H. MELLER, Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, June 4, a splendid residence, situated at Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes from New-York; 80 passenger trains to and from the City daily. The property consists of a fine new house and ten full lots of ground, 25x100 each, on the corner of Jersey-st. and Dehart-place, near the residence of the late J. A. Edgar, seven minutes' walk from the depot; location unsurpassed; splendid surroundings; house contains 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace in cellar, &c.; grounds finely laid out, choice trees, fruit and shrubbery; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, near the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., who will show the premises. Also, at same time and place,
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Water-st., Brooklyn, near Catharine Ferry; three large brick buildings, admirably adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes; also steam-engine and boiler of 12 horse power, together with belting, shafting, hoist-wheel, ropes, &c.; terms easy. For maps apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF BREVET Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, about 5,210 kegs horse-shoes and 4,114 kegs mule-shoes, in lots of 100 to 1,000 kegs each.

Terms of sale cash, on rendition of the accounts by auctioneer.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required in all cases.
The goods must be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids considered unfair or disadvantageous.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELDRIDGE-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

ELDRIDGE-ST.—The two valuable lots, Nos. 87 and 89 Eldridge-st., west side, 87 feet 6 inches north of Grand-st.; plot 50.3½ front, 50.6 rear, by 100 feet 3 inches in depth.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office 515½ Washington-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 41 Renwick-st., of a family going to Europe, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture; French-plate pier mirrors, lace curtains, fine oil-paintings, Brussels carpets, fine beds and bedding, silver-ware, rosewood buffets, extension-table, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues ready. Sale without reserve.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF household furniture of a family about to give up housekeeping, consisting of parlor and chamber sets, mirrors, wardrobes, card-tables, engravings, carpets, oil-cloths, sideboard, extension tables, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., will be sold at auction at No. 210 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 28, at 11 A. M., without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Clinton-place, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

THE BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, 1,200,000 feet of land, on Columbus and Huntington avs. and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms, one-half cash, and one-half on mortgage or the stock of the Company at $50 per share, at the option of the purchaser.
G. T. J. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, May 27, 1866.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $280. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

TWO HALLETT & DAVIS' PIANOS FOR SALE—One with æolian attachment, handsome cases, by CHAS. J. BETTS, Bleecker-st., near Mercer.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FOREIGN LADY WISHES TO TEACH Music. Address Z., Post-office, Waterbury, Ct.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE COMBINES the following points of superiority over any other engine yet made, viz.: Greater simplicity, hence greater durability, and less liability to get out of repair; it occupies one-fourth the room of the horizontal engine, and weighs one-half, important points in transportation and use where space is valuable; requires no expensive foundations; has economy of fuel equal to the best; has the widest range of adaptation; especially adapted to propellers, and costs but about one-half as much as other first-class engines. Following sizes stationary engines ready for delivery: 5 H. P., $275; 10 H. P., $450; 20 H. P., $750; 40 H. P., $1,300. Larger sizes promptly to order. Also, portable engines and boilers complete, all sizes; boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting machinery for stores, warehouses, ships, docks, coal, &c. Descriptive catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY, Nos. 500 to 510 2d-av., corner of 28th-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, N. J., and No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE HIT.
The talented Dramatic Equestrienne
MISS LEO HUDSON,
received with enthusiasm by
BRILLIANT AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES,
in the Great Equestrian Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
produced with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
VISIT THE MUSEUM,
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED, RECONSTRUCTED and BEAUTIFIED.
THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 29,
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
on which occasion an
ENTIRE CHANGE
WILL BE MADE AT AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SPECTACLE WILL BE PRESENTED WITH
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
STRONGLY REINFORCED.
NEW BALLETS! NEW DANCES!
NEW COSTUMES AND NEW MUSIC!
INTRODUCTION OF
A NEW SCENE.
This scene was designed and painted by
MR. RICHARD MARSTON,
Scenic Artist of Niblo's, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, London.
Subject, an
ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given (for the first time) a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
ON SATURDAY, June 1,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
when all the new effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
received nightly by densely crowded audiences with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
THE PRISONER'S MARCH.
THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE.
THE FALLS OF THE CANAGUGA.
THE ASCENT OF THE CRAG.
THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT.
THE GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
THE GRAND SCENE ON BROADWAY.
THE NEWSBOYS' DANCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
All hailed with the heartiest evidences of approval.
TREASURE TROVE AGAIN TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.

WORRELL SISTERS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF
THE ACCOMPLISHED SISTERS,
SOPHIE,
JENNIE, and
IRENE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE
AND
CINDERELLA,
with entire Company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock: admission 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
imported to this country by Prof. Risley, will appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in their
MARVELOUS ORIENTAL PERFORMANCE.
Admission....$1 00
Reserved Seats....$1 50
Family Circle....50
Boxes....$8 00 and $15 00

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY WILL REHEARSE for the June Festival (under direction of Mr. L. F. Harrison) on MONDAY EVENING, at Steinway Hall, and on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at Irving Hall.
D. B. JOHNSTON, Financial Secretary.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the theatres and minstrels can be secured "six days in advance" at the St. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket Office.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING—GREAT STALLION RACE.—THURSDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M., match for $2,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, John Lovett's br. s. *George M. Patchin, Jr.* City horse cars leave Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries for course direct every five minutes, and also the South Ferry connecting at East New-York with steam cars every hour for the Course. Refreshments furnished by Hill & Madden, Fulton Market.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

SPORTING

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of June, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued until FRIDAY, the 14th—of the Senior Class from MONDAY, June 3, to THURSDAY, June 6; of the other classes, from MONDAY, June 10, to FRIDAY, June 14.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, beginning at 9½ A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the School of Mines of Columbia College will commence FRIDAY, May 31, at 10 A. M., and will be continued until WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY, June 14, at 10 A. M.
H. DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

HOME SCHOOL.—MRS. B. M. FOWLER, after many years residence in France and England, is prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies to board and instruct in all the branches of a refined education, including French, music and singing. Terms moderate. Summer quarter commences on the 16th of June to last of August. Address the Principal, Willis-st., corner of Carrol, Paterson, N. J.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—INSTRUCTION IN Penmanship, Bookkeeping and business affairs at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute. Established 1840. Removed to No. 710 Broadway, below Astor-place.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL pleasantly located, well-established and prosperous. Address JUDD & WHITE, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT teacher for a private family residing at Maracaibo, Vz., South America; branches required: English, French, German, music, drawing and fancy work; must have good references. Address E. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY.—Summons for money—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the [illegible] of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs. F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my22-law6tW

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
BOUCICAULT'S LAST AND MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
Entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor....Mr. W. Freligh
Last night but two of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, who will appear as OUTAHLANCHET.
Drama—LIFE IN THE BACK WOODS.
Mr. E. Marsten....as....Darius Dutton
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. PROCTOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.
LADY ISABEL and Mme. VINE, LUCILLE WESTERN
SATURDAY,
ONLY EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.

514. Broadway. 514.
Commencement of the
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
Engagement of the talented and versatile Comedienne
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in her great personation of
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED,
in the Drama of that name, supported by a
MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ORGAN CONCERT.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1867.
Solo organist....Mr. G. W. MORGAN
Soprano....Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART
Tenor....Mr. J. E. PERRING
Basso....Mr. J. R. THOMAS

The programme will include selections of SACRED MUSIC from Bach, Handel, Haydn, Donizetti, Rossini, Clapisson, Topliff, Perring and Knight.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained at RANDOLPH'S, at W. A. POND & CO'S, at HALL & SON'S, at S. T. GORDON'S, and at the E. K. S., No. 3 Bible House.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

THE ONLY LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE of the

```
JJJJ      AAA      PPPPPP     SSSS
  JJ     AA AA     PP   PP   SS   SS
  JJ    AA   AA    PP   PP   SS   SS
  JJ    AAAAAAA    PPPPP       SS
  JJ    AA   AA    PP      SS   SS
JJ  JJ  AA    AA   PP       SS   SS
JJJJ   AAAA  AAAA  PPPP      SSSS
```

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. Brilliant and unqualified success of the original burlesque of the BLACK JAPS.
Second week of the side-splitting farce of the STATUE LOVER.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his great specialty of JAKE.
NEW BALLADS, DANCES AND INTERLUDES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL—STEINWAY HALL.

To continue one week, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.

MONDAY, June 3, will be performed Handel's Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, with the following powerful cast:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Soprano
Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
The N. Y. Harmonic Society and full Orchestra.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IS NOW open in Union-square, in a temporary building erected for the purpose. Thirty large stalls, filled with an unprecedented variety of the most elegant articles, useful and ornamental. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

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THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match for $2,000 Between Dexter and Lady Thorn.

Dexter the Winner in Two Heats—Lady Thorn Distanced.

Fast Time and an Immense Attendance—Time 2:24—2:22.

Yesterday the Fashion Course, L. I., witnessed the largest attendance that has been seen for several years, the occasion being the first of the series of four matches made between Mr. FAWCETT's brown gelding *Dexter*, and Mr. RELPH's bay mare *Lady Thorn;* confessedly the two fastest horses on the American trotting turf at the present time. This was the second time that these renowned flyers had met together on the turf; *Dexter* on the previous occasion, in a race which came off on the Union Course two years ago, having been defeated by the slashing daughter of *Mambrino Pilot*, after four heats had been trotted. At that time *Dexter* was in the hands of the lamented HIRAM WOODRUFF, the prince of trainers and drivers, (whose untimely death was oft referred to and regretted yesterday by the *habitués* of the trotting turf in their conversation and interchange of reminiscences of by-gone days and equine celebrities long since departed,) and his defeat was attributed, and we think with just reason, to his being unmistakably amiss at the time. He then belonged to Mr. GEORGE ALLEY, and although the *Lady Thorn* party were willing and anxious to make another match, so as to afford the Hambletonian gelding an opportunity of testing the correctness of the running in the previous race, his owner would not again match him against the slashing bay mare on equal terms. Subsequently *Dexter* passed into the hands of Messrs. TRUSSELL and FAWCETT, who, knowing the merits of the horse they had acquired, and possessed of more confidence in him than his previous owner, would willingly have matched him against any horse in the world in saddle, harness or wagon, for any amount of money. It was while he was in their possession that he made his great and imperishable record of 2:18, trotting a mile under saddle in that time in a race for a purse at Buffalo, last Fall, against the California stallion *George W. Patchen, Jr.* The untimely death of Mr. TRUSSELL vested the sole ownership of the wonderful little horse, whom HIRAM WOODRUFF delighted to call the "King of the World," in Mr. FAWCETT, a gentleman belonging in Buffalo, and a spirited patron of the trotting turf. Last Winter Mr. FAWCETT offered to match his horse against either of Mr. BONNER's two renowned flyers, the Auburn horse or *Young Pocahontas;* the latter a mare for whom the spirited proprietor of the *Ledger* had, some short time previous, paid the alleged great price of $40,000. Of course nothing resulted from this bold challenge, as Mr. BONNER's insuperable objection to match his horses for money on any consideration whatever, was well known and patent to the world. It began to look dubious whether we should ever see the popular little white-legged gelding again in public on the Long Island courses, on which he first made his *début* and gained his imperishable renown. Just at this juncture a public challenge appeared from the well-known trainer of *Lady Thorn*, the esteemed DAN PFIFER, a worthy successor to the mantle of the deceased HIRAM WOODRUFF, offering to match her against any horse in the world, four races, at mile heats and two-mile heats in harness, and the same two races to wagons, for $1,000 a side, each race. This challenge was immediately and simultaneously accepted by Mr. FAWCETT for his horse *Dexter*, and by Mr. CHARLES REVERE for the California stallion *George N. Patchen Jr.*, of which horse he then, as now, had the management as far as matches is concerned. Mr. RELPH, of Philadelphia, who owns *Lady Thorn*, had now the option of choosing which of the two he would select as the opponent of his mare, and flying at the highest game, he selected *Dexter*, at the same time expressing his readiness to make the same four matches with the Patchen party after his contest with *Dexter* were terminated, as they still were desirous of doing so. Without delay or impediment, the four matches alluded to were arranged, the first coming off yesterday.

THE HORSES—THEIR DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Dexter, the renowned hero of the trotting turf is now nine years old. He is a dark-brown gelding, scant fifteen hands high, with four white legs and broad blazed face. He is by RYSDICK's *Hambletonian* out of an American star mare, and was bred by Mr. JONATHAN HAWKINS, of Orange County, N. Y., who sold him to Mr. GEORGE ALLEY for $450. He was broke by PELHAM JOHN and trained by HIRAM WOODRUFF, first making his *début* on the trotting turf on the Fashion Course, L. I., on the spring of 1865, for one of the proprietor's season purses. Fame had been busy with his name and high promise of future excellence, and when he won his first race in three straight heats, the best time being, if we recollect right, 2:33, many predicted a bright and brilliant future career for him, but few if any anticipated that he would make his name famous wherever the trotting-horse is known and appreciated. The speed he had shown in his inaugural race frightened away nearly all opposed to him, and there were few that would venture to contend against him in the purses for which he was entered. His career was one of uninterupted success, until he came against his competitor of yesterday, the great *Lady Thorn*, when he had to succumb to her superior prowess arising from her superior condition. Since that time he has never known defeat, and when he electrified the sporting world by winning the bet of $5,000 to $1,000 laid against his beating 2:19, go as he pleased, on the Fashion Course in the month of October, 1865, when ridden by JOHN MURPHY, he trotted a mile under saddle in the then unprecedented time of 2:18 1-5, it was thought that he had reached the *ultima thule* of trotting speed. Some months after this performance he was bought of Mr. ALLEY for $15,000 by the two gentlemen above mentioned, Messrs. TRUSSELL and FAWCETT, and at the time it was generally thought they had paid dear for their whistle in giving such a tremendous price for a gelding. His new owners, however, possessed more foresight than their criticisers, for the same Fall they more than realized the money paid for him by the purses he won at the different agricultural and trotting fairs they took him to. On these occasions he had worthy competitors, among them being the California stallion, the black gelding, *General Butler*, and the famous Western trotting stallion, *Rolla Golddust*. It was against *Patchen*, for a preminm of $1,000, under saddle, at the Buffalo Horse Fair last September, that he made his imperishable record of a mile in 2:18, ridden as he has ever been trained and driven since he left HIRAM WOODRUFF's hands, by BUDD DOBLE, one of the best, steadiest and promising young men in his profession. This year *Dexter's* only appearance was on the 16th inst., when on the Middletown new trotting course he beat Mr. GOLDSMITH's famous mare *Lady Abdallah* in three straight heats for a purse of $3,000. Nothing could surpass the superb condition in which DOBLE brought his renowned charge on the track yesterday. His brown coat shone like glossy satin; every muscle of his immensely developed frame, for such a little horse, stood out clear and well defined, and his bright eye and elastic step, betokened a consciousness of the momentous character of the contest he was about to engage in. As he trotted up and down the course before the race, he was greeted with a general clapping of hands from the fair occupants of the ladies' stand, who seemed to be deeply interested in his success. Indeed, *Dexter* seemed to have succeeded *Flora Temple* in popular favor with the New-York public, and especially with the fairer portion of the community, and we heard many warm and earnest hopes of his winning expressed by the lady occupants of the grand stand.

Lady Thorn is a large, handsome bay mare, with black points, full sixteen hands high, and is by *Mambrino*, a grandson, like *Hambletonian*, of *Messenger* out of a reported thoroughbred mare. She was bred by Dr. HERR, of Lexington, Ky., and for some years there was great difficulty in training her on account of her peculiar temper. She was bought by Mr. RELPH, of Philadelphia, for a large price and she first distinguished herself by beating Mr. MARSHALL's Hambletonian gelding *Shark*, on the Point Breeze Course, Philadelphia. She was then brought to Long Island, and won several purses, defeating *Dexter* in a race as above mentioned. She has been trained by that capable horseman DAN PFIFER, who brought her out in the most perfect condition. Her owner, Mr. RELPH, declared that she never was so fit as she was yesterday, and no extenuation for her defeat can be urged on that ground.

The attendance on the course was immense, and we think we are under-estimating the number present when we say that there were fully 10,000 persons on the track. The track itself was in splendid order, the day fine, and fast time was confidently looked for. The betting was very heavy at the quoted odds—$100 to $50 on *Dexter*—and numbers of the shrewdest and best judges on the trotting turf freely took the above odds. It was rumored that the mare had trotted half a mile in 1:09 the morning before, and doubtless this alleged performance made many back her. Time bets were numerous and heavy, 2:23 being the average mark made by those who speculated in this way.

FIRST HEAT.—*Dexter* had the pole, and after two failures to get the word, owing to the mare breaking, they were started, *Dexter* having a little the best of it. Going around the turn he was an open length ahead, and fully half a length additional as he flew past the quarter pole in 36½ seconds. Along the back stretch and at the half mile pole, passed in 1:11, he still kept the same gap open. Going along the Flushing stretch, the mare closed upon him and got to his wheel, but at the three-quarter pole he had shaken her off, and had opened daylight again. Coming up the homestretch PFIFER made a resolute effort to overtake the flying white-legged gelding, but he failed to accomplish his object, and *Dexter* crossed the score two lengths ahead in 2:24, amid tremendous cheering.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $100 to $10 on *Dexter* taken in many instances by the inveterate fielders that nothing will scare off, indulging in long shots. After two essays they got the word, and *Dexter*, as before, soon showed in front; in fact he had, if anything, the best of the send off. Around the turn and at the quarter pole he was an open length ahead, the time at that point being 37 seconds. Along the back stretch he drew still further away, and was a length and a half ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:12. The mare gained perceptibly on him on the Flushing stretch, and was only half a length behind at the three-quarter pole. Here AD. CARPENTER stood timing the race, on the time of which he, as well as DOBLE himself, had a good deal of money bet—the latter wagering that 2:23 would be beat. CARPENTER told him to go faster or he would lose on time, and DOBLE let go his horse's head, who at once responded to the call, literally flying over the ground in a burst of speed, forcibly reminding the looker on of the wonderful brushes of *Flora Temple*, when collared and pressed by an antagonist in a race. The terrific rate of going carried *Lady Thorn* to a break after turning into the homestretch, and she became so tangled in her gait that PFIFER could not get her down and steadied to her work, for she kept breaking up badly, and before reaching the distance stand, the red flag dropped in her face, announcing that *Dexter* had passed the score a winner of the heat and race, in 2:22 with the great mare distanced. The time of the last quarter made by *Dexter* must have been extraordinarily fast, and considerably under the rate of 2:20, the crowd at first could hardly realize that the mighty *Lady Thorn*, the only conqueror of *Dexter*, had been distanced; the latter thus more than avenging his previous defeat.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 28.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

B. Doble named br. g. Dexter	1	1
D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Thorn	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	36½ sec.	1:11	2:24
Second heat	37 sec.	1:12	2:22

To-day, a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, comes off on the Fashion Course, L. I., between DAN MACE's b. s. *Ethan Allen*, with running mate, and JAMES DOUGLEY's b. g. *Brown George* and mate. It will be an interesting race.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Field Day of the Cavalry Brigade.

The attendance of spectators at East New-York, yesterday, to witness the drill of the Cavalry Brigade, was not very large. The threatening appearance of the skies and the distant rumbling of thunder, foreboding rain, may have kept some people away, but the probability is that citizens have learned by experience that the field days of the National Guard Cavalry offer but little that is attractive. It is scarcely to be expected that horses whose custom it is to race through our streets in the shafts of butcher's carts and milk wagons, or attached to lumbering drays, to pull heavy loads over stone pavements, are going to respond promptly one day in the year to the bugle call or to the tickling spur of the unaccustomed trooper. Experience has shown that horses need as much training for cavalry service as do the men, and that both must be kept in constant practice to render them of any account whatever. One of the chief difficulties the cavalry of our armies encountered during the war was the fresh mounts of green horses with which the nature of the service required that they should be frequently supplied. A cavalry man and his horse should be so used to each other, and so well acquainted with the various evolutions (the horse will learn them as quickly as the man) that they execute them together, as if the two were a single piece of mechanism, moving with the utmost precision at the word of command. The annual field days of the militia cavalry—almost the only occasions on which they receive instruction mounted—are scarcely calculated to insure this state of things. Consequently, the movements of the militia cavalry bear about as much resemblance to the movements of regular mounted troops as does a tadpole to a full-grown frisky frog. No wonder they have but few spectators to witness their parades.

The cavalry brigade which yesterday occupied the field at East New-York is commanded by Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY. The troops which were paraded were the First Regiment, Col. BRINKER; Third Regiment, Col. BUDCKE, and one squadron known as the Washington Greys, commanded by Maj. SWIFT. They numbered in all between six and seven hundred men. The following is the programme of evolutions:

Review; On left of Second Regiment—Close Column; Take Squadron Distance; Left—Front into Line; Squadrons Left about Wheel; On Right of First Regiment—Close Column; On Rear Squadron—Left into Line: In each Regiment—Form Order of Battle; Front into Line; Squadrons—Right Wheel; Left—Rear into Line; In each Regiment—On Right Squadron—Close Column; In each Regiment—On Right into Line; In each Regiment—On Second Squadron—Close Column; Deploy to the Left; In each Regiment—Double Column; Front into Line; Change Front—Left Forward; Change Front, Right Back; Forward, Regulate by Left; Change Front, Left Back; Squadrons by the Right, Forward in Echelon; Forward into Line; Wings by the Right, Forward in Echelon; Squadron by the Right, Forward into Echelon; Form Column; On Right into Line; On Right of Second Regiment, Close Column; Deploy to the Right and Left; On First Regiment, Close Column; Take Squadron Distance; On First Regiment, Left Rear into Line; in each Regiment, Form Order of Battle; Attention to Charge, Forward; Front into Line; Review.

It would be unfair, for the reasons above given, to criticise the manner in which these evolutions were executed. Suffice it to say that many of the officers manifested a tolerably fair acquaintance with the tactics, the men but little, and the horses none at all. The horses, all unused to saddle, spur or curb, could not be made to keep together, and the consequence was, the lines formed were about as straight as a Virginia worm fence; wheels were executed without regard to pivot, and the matter of intervals and distances was entirely lost sight of. Yet there was good material for good regiments—all that is required to make them such is constant, daily drill.

For all these shortcomings the command is in no wise to blame; it is not in the nature of militia troops to make good cavalry.

THE AIR-GUN.

Those of our readers who met with the accounts in the daily newspapers of last week of the Brooklyn street-murder will recall the fact that the weapon with which Mr. CARR was shot is known by the name of the "air-gun." As comparatively few persons may be aware of the nature of the construction and operation of this dangerous instrument, we present the following brief explanation, which may be of general interest: The invention of the "air-gun" is claimed by the French, German and English; which of these is entitled to the credit of it is not a matter of easy determination. It is generally conceded, however, that the date of the invention followed close upon the year of the first manufacture of gunpowder. There are many and various patterns of the article now manufactured by the people of the nations above-mentioned, but it is the purpose of the writer to call attention to what is known as the "cane-gun." This weapon is simply a tube of about three feet in length, hollow throughout, and made of highly-wrought iron. It is divided into two nearly-equal lengths, the upper part toward the head forming the air-chamber, and the lower half the barrel from which the projectile is discharged. The two sections are screwed together, and when united fit so closely that the seam is not apparent, except upon the closest examination. When it is to be prepared for use the sections are separated, and by means of a pump, which is, for the time being attached to the upper end of the tube, the chamber is filled with compressed air. This operation completed, the pump is removed, a tight-fitting cap is screwed upon the open end, the barrel is attached, and the weapon is then, so far as the motive power is concerned, ready for use. The bullet, known to the trade as "size No. 140," or about twice as large as a common pea, is then passed into the barrel and "rammed home," where it remains until discharged by an ingenious contrivance. Upon one side of the barrel, just below the joint of the two sections, is a small hole, into which the key is fitted, and turned until a small steel knob is forced to stand out from the opposite side of the barrel. The key is then withdrawn, and when the bullet is to be sent upon its destructive mission, the weapon is raised, aim is taken by means of sight-pins upon the barrel; the knob is pressed by the index finger of the left hand, a valve in the air-chamber is thereby opened and just enough air is released to discharge the bullet. The air-chamber once filled, thirty bullets may be discharged without replenishing, but not more than the tenth one may be relied upon to penetrate the object. The distance at which the weapon is effective is from 50 to 125 feet. Many of the air-guns of English manufacture have rifle-barrels, and are loaded at the breech. In an experiment made a short time since, in a shooting-gallery in this City, bullets were driven from an air-gun cane, through a German white-wood plank an inch and a half in diameter, and that at the average distance of thirty yards. The noise which accompanies the discharge of the weapon is scarcely perceptible, the report being similar to the snapping of a small whip-lash. This fact makes the air-gun an exceedingly dangerous instrument in the hands of the assassin. In the Brooklyn murder referred to, had not the Police officer been in close proximity to the scene at the time and observed the fall of the victim and the flight of the murderer, the deed might have remained forever an insoluble mystery. The surface of the gun tube is highly polished and wears the appearance of an ordinary walking-cane. In other countries the sale of this dangerous weapon is restricted by law, but that many of them are found on this side the Atlantic, where none are manufactured, may be stated upon the authority of Messrs. BLUNT and SYMS, gunsmiths, of this City, who have the only establishment in the United States which employs a mechanic who is familiar enough with the construction of air-guns to be able to repair them.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket, Base Ball and Quoits—The Disappointments of May and the Promises of June.

Thus far the season of out-door sports has been a series of disappointments to the devotees of field pastimes in this vicinity. May, usually the inaugurating month for out-door games, has been very inauspicious, and has delayed the season to a serious extent. Cricket, base ball and quoits have suffered alike in this respect. Numerous engagements at all these healthy and manly games have been delayed, and very few matches of any consequence have been brought to a successful conclusion. While we have had several matches of minor importance at base ball and quoits, the cricketers, usually very tardy in getting to work, have not played a single match, and, indeed, have had very few practice games. The well-known New-York Club—one of the foremost cricket organizations in this City—has disbanded, and we hear very little of the other clubs. With the exception of the St. George Club, the remainder are in a state of inertness which does not promise well for a lively season. The latter club is busy at work completing their new grounds in Hoboken, which will, when finished, be the most commodious in the country, and will include racket and tennis courts, base-ball and quoit grounds, and in fact everything in the way of out-door recreations. Quite a number of the members of the New-York Sportsmen's Association have lately joined the St. George Club, and we understand that facilities will be afforded them for indulging in their favorite pastime of trap-shooting.

The coming month will be a very important one in the way of out-door sports. Cricketers, ball-players and quoiters are on the *qui vive*, and already we hear of numerous engagements for June, which will make the month quite lively in first-class matches. The champion Atlantics, who have not yet put in an appearance in match games, will have their hands full when fair weather once sets in, and will have to play two games a week to meet all their engagements. The Mutual Club of this City, who are generally very slow in getting to work, have also a lively prospect before them for June. They have finally selected their first nine—and we have been permitted to see the slate, which reads as follows: Pitcher, Martin; catcher, Jewett; first-base, Bearman; second, Hatfield; third, Waterman; short stop, Devyr; left field, Zeller; centre, Dick Hunt; right, McMahon. To-day, at the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, this nine will play against the second nine of the club. The Mutuals are announced to play their first match with the Jefferson Club on June 12, and in the meantime are trying to arrange a game with the Independent Club for June 8.

The Union Club of Morrisania have played two games this month, both of which they won by the total scores of 149 to 23. Elated with their success on Saturday last, when they defeated the Athlete Club by the totals of 101 to 13, they are trying to get on a game with the Irvington Club, of New-Jersey, for Thursday; but as the latter club are announced to play the Actives, of Jersey City, on that day, it is probable that the Jerseymen will accommodate the Morrisanians on Tuesday of next week. Great interest is centred in these clubs, as they are both aspirants for the championship. The Atlantics having made the *amende honorable* for their conduct toward the Unions last season, the *entente cordiale* is again established, much to the satisfaction of the friends of both clubs. The first game of a home-and-home series between them may be looked for during the second week in June.

The Active Club, of New-York, with their playing strength considerably augmented since last season, promises to once more assume a prominent position among our leading ball clubs. The Actives, though considerably shorn of the strength they possessed when they defeated the celebrated Athletics of Philadelphia in 1865, succeeded in defeating the well-known Irvingtons last season in a game for a silver ball at the Sussex County (N. J.) Fair, but were not so successful with other first-class clubs. The Active nine will be as follows: Walker, pitcher; W. T. Kelly, catcher; H. C. Kelly, first base; J. Mullens, second; Collins, third; T. Kelly, short; Morand, left; Ebbetts, centre; Haines, right. There is some talk of the well-known left-fielder of the Charter Oaks, of Hartford, (GIBSON,) joining his fortunes to the Active Club, and playing in his old position. The first game of the Actives will be with the Rose Hill Club of Fordham; their next with the nine of Seaton College, New-Jersey; after this will play the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn.

The coming month will also witness quite an influx of visiting clubs, and beside their other engagements our leading clubs will have their hands full in receiving and entertaining their brethren from other cities. Among the first to come for a week's play in this vicinity will be the present champions of New-England—the celebrated Lowell Club, of Boston. They are expected next week, and will be followed by the Harvard College Club, who are at present contending with the Lowells for the honors of the championship. Each have won a game, and the deciding "rubber" of the match will be played before they come this—way probably on Saturday next. The National Club of Washington and the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, are also expected next month, but their visits may be postponed to July, or even later. The Excelsior Club of Chicago, the leading organization in the West, have also in contemplation an extensive tour eastward, and will probably visit New York and Brooklyn during the latter part of the season.

It will be seen from this brief summary of the leading events in out-door sports set down for June, that the coming month will be more than usually lively in base-ball matches. About the cricketers we do not hear so much, but it is certain that the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, will pay their annual visit to this vicinity, and meet the St. George and other clubs in friendly rivalry.

In quoits, with the exception of the match between New-York and New-Jersey, the last game of which was played on Monday, and decided in favor of the Jerseyman, very little is stirring. The international match between WALKINGSHAW and HODGSON still hangs fire, the latter having failed to respond, at least publicly, to the *ultimatum* of the Scottish champion. Should this match fall through, it is more than likely that MCLAREN, the ex-champion, will again enter the lists against the Pittsburgh coal-miner, to try and wrest the championship from him.

The Delballo Malpractice Case—Further Developments.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at the Twentieth Precinct Police-station, in the alleged case of malpractice upon the person of Mrs. ELLA DELBALLO, of No. 258 West Thirty-seventh-street, a brief report of which case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The residence of the suffering woman was also visited and her statement obtained, which proved to be an extraordinary one. The following is the evidence as adduced before the jury:

Ella Delballo, of No. 258 West Thirty-seventh-street, testified: I was delivered of a child on Sunday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock, after having been in labor pains since Friday morning; the child was about four months old; on account of difficulties with my husband I am suing for a divorce, he having left me about two weeks ago, without any means of support, and having a child by my former husband to support, I was determined to use all means in my power to induce premature labor; about two months ago I began to take medicine and had six operations performed, some by a friend and some by myself, and not being successful I applied to a doctor; he used an instrument but without pain, nor did it have the desired result; I went back but he would do nothing more for me; I then took whatever I could hear of, calculated to bring on labor; this failing about three weeks ago I applied to Dr. Harrison, of No. 177 Bleecker-street; I went to his office and told him my condition and desire; he only applied electricity, but made no examination; I did not think this application was going to be successful; about a week after I got a lady friend who had operated upon herself with success to do the same to me; she did so by inserting a piece of steel, after which considerable pain, like labor pains, followed; on Tuesday last I applied to Dr. Harrison again, told him of his failure, and he gave me some medicine, saying he did not know whether it would do me any good or not; I took the medicine, but since I have been taking it I have jumped down stairs, and even thrown myself down stairs; I had no faith in the medicine the Doctor gave me; I only thought he wanted to put me off; on Friday when I was in pain I assisted a lady to paper a room and reached my hands up as much as possible; I recognize Dr. Harrison as the man who gave me the medicine, but I am sure it was not the medicine he gave me that caused the miscarriage; I refuse to give the name of the other doctor or my lady friend who operated on me; there is no one to blame for it but myself; I was told to go to Dr. Harrison as he might do something to relieve me; I sent for Dr. Stewart Sunday morning when labor was progressing who attended me through the labor.

Robert Stewart, M. D., of No. 141 West Forty-fifth-street, testified: I knew Mrs. Ella Delballo; about three months ago she told me that she was pregnant, and asked me to give her something to bring the child away; I refused to do so, as my impression was that she was joking; had not spoken to her since until Sunday, when I called upon her professionally; upon arrival I found her suffering great pain; she thought she was dying, and was very much frightened; I asked her what she had been doing, and she promptly replied that she had been taking ergot, which she had procured from Dr. Harrison in Bleecker-street; I detected that she was in labor, and treated her accordingly; half an hour after my arrival she was delivered of a child; I examined it, and found a decided movement of the limbs and distinct pulsation of the heart, which continued during my stay—three-quarters of an hour; I cannot say how much longer; when I returned the child was dead; not thinking it proper for me to give a certificate of death I notified Capt. Hedden of the facts in the case; I am unable to account for the premature delivery other than the statement of Mrs. Delballo; she did not say when she took the ergot, or for what purpose she took it; my impression at the time was that the miscarriage resulted from the effects of the ergot, she not saying that any other means had been used; I don't deny that other means might have produced the same results; the instrument spoken of by Mrs. Delballo would be well calculated to do it; also the purging, great laughter has been known to cause abortion.

Capt. Henry Hedden, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified: Yesterday afternoon Dr. Stewart called upon me and informed me that a woman had been delivered of a premature child by means of interference at the hands of Dr. Harrison, of No. 177 Bleecker-street, and that he could not give a certificate; I went to No. 258 West Thirty-seventh street, and saw Mrs. Delballo, who was in bed; she stated that two weeks ago she visited Dr. Harrison, who performed an operation, though she did not state what it was; she waited a week, and finding it to be a failure, she again visited him, when the doctor prepared some medicine, which he said was ergot; she took the medicine with her and went into the country where she took the medicine, when she became sick; her friends became alarmed and sent her back; I then arrested Dr. Peter G. Harrison who is now here; there were two of that name.

This being all the testimony in the case the Coroner charged the jury and allowed them to retire, when they held an animated discussion and finally returned with the following verdict:

"That the said child came to his death by instruments used upon the mother by herself and some female to us unknown, and the unusual physical exertion of Mrs. DELBALLO for the purpose of producing a miscarriage. We also think the ergot given by Dr. HARRISON might have hastened the event."

The Coroner accordingly required the accused to give bail in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. He denied his guilt.

The Fox-Queen Libel Case.

The action of GEORGE FOX, late manager of the Bowery Theatre, against FRANK QUEEN, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Clipper*, for an alleged libel published in the *Clipper*, came on again yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Court.

The first witness was WM. H. BRAY, called by the defence, who testified that he is, and was during the month of April last the general manager of the New-York *Clipper;* that at the time of the publication of the alleged libel the defendant (QUEEN) was in Philadelphia, and did not see the article prior to its publication. Upon cross-examination BRAY stated that in the absence of QUEEN he had full charge of the paper, and that the manuscript of the article complained of came into his hands before publication. He was then asked by whom was the article handed in and the question being objected to by the defence, the question of its admissibility was argued at length on both sides. Finally, Justice SHANDLEY admitted the question, and the defence took an exception to the ruling. The witness, in reply to the question, then said that the copy was handed in by T. AUSTIN BROWN, one of the reporters of the *Clipper*.

Upon the conclusion of the examination of this witness, JOHN H. WHITE, counsel for the defence, said that he should not proceed with the examination of any other witness, but should now submit a motion to dismiss the complaint. He dealt at length on the alleged libel, claiming that the publication was not such, and that the best thing for Mr. FOX to do was to abandon all further prosecution, and, quoting the law of the case, he rested.

Counsel for FOX resisted the motion, claiming the article as grossly libelous, its plain inference being that Miss HERRING was the mistress of FOX, when there had not been a particle of testimony introduced by the defence to show the truth of this charge. Mr. FOX, however, considers the main and damaging charge in the article to be that he has neglected his wife, and he courted further investigation only to show the utter falsity of this charge.

The Justice took the motion under advisement, the defence to submit a brief during the week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—At 7:30 last evening, a fire broke out at No. 422 Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, in the store occupied by MCGRAW & BROS., plumbers and gas-fitters. It was soon extinguished. The damage will not amount to more than $100. JOSEPH MCGRAW, one of the firm, was arrested on suspicion of arson and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house where he was locked up for the night.

SAFETY OF THE VILLE DE PARIS AND THE FULTON.—A private telegram to Mr. GRAU informs us of the safe arrival of the *Ville de Paris* at Brest, on Monday afternoon. Mme. RISTORI and company were passengers by this vessel, and much anxiety was felt for their safety. We are also advised of the arrival of the steamer *Fulton* at Havre on the 22d inst. As she was overdue, it was generally feared that some accident had befallen the vessel and its precious cargo.

THE SALE OF STATUARY.—The sale of statuary, Carrara marble ornaments, vases, tables, &c., by MINER & SOMERVILLE, was largely attended yesterday. The bidding was spirited and the prices obtained fair. To-day the busts and figures will be sold at 12 o'clock. Some of extra merit are included in the catalogue, and an inspection of them will repay a visit to the salesroom.

A BOAT UPSET.—Yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, a boat containing Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM, of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, his wife, daughters, son and others, was upset in Harlem River, near One Hundred and Nineteenth-street; but, thanks to the exertions of Mr. JNO. MUNSON, of Harlem, the entire party were rescued.

ACCIDENT TO A LABORER.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon while PATRICK SWEENY was engaged in fixing a croton-pipe in Fulton-street, he was severely injured by a horse attached to a Ninth-avenue car stepping on him. He was sent to his home at No. 109 Mott-street.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday a boy named JACOB NEISER, four years of age, was run over by car No. 55 Second-avenue line, in Allen-street, near Broome, breaking his leg and arm. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital by Officer BOHLE.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—A complimentary concert was given last evening to Signor ANTONIO BARILI, by "The Eight O'Clock Club," at the Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican News by Way of San Francisco—Arrivals of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 25.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from Mazatlan, has arrived. She brings $166,000 in treasure.

A letter from Mazatlan, dated the 17th inst., says nearly all the Americans are leaving Mazatlan and Presida. The cotton crop has been a failure for three years past.

The State of Sinaloa was threatened with invasion. PLACIDO, VEGA and LAZADO were raising an army. A new manifest from these chiefs had been published. It was not known whether VEGA would raise a standard of his own or lend his aid to one of the great contending parties. It had the appearance of being a private affair of VEGA's, who had probably promised LAZADO a part of the plunder expected.

Advices from the Liberal Headquarters to May 1 report that the Imperialists held Queretaro with a force of 1,000 regulars and 9,000 recruits. The Liberals did not expect to capture the place by force of arms, but hoped to reduce it by starvation.

If MAXIMILIAN is captured he will certainly be shot, President JUAREZ dare not save him as public sentiment has unmistakeably decreed his death.

The Imperialists still occupy the City of Mexico with 6,000 regulars and a considerable force of conscripts, under LAVERRA.

The besieging force numbers 18,000 men under the command of DIAZ. The Liberals were confident of the capture of the capital at an early day.

The steamship *Sacramento*, from Panama, has arrived.

The benevolent associations of this city celebrated the Queen's birth-day by a banquet. The French, Italian, Spanish, Danish and Autrian Consuls, prominent army officers and citizens participated.

The ship *Sunshine*, from Sidney, has arrived; the ship *Cremorne*, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat, has cleared.

Butter is dull and prices are nominal. Standard brands of candles are quoted at 21c.@31½c. Flour, $6 50@$7. Wheat is dull at $2 12½c.

Legal-tenders, 74.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 27.

By the steamer *Gem of the Ocean* advices from Hong Kong to April 5 have been received.

The French Consul at Shanghai has issued a circular letter to the French merchants and the Chamber of Commerce, inviting them to take steps for an expression of their views on the change necessary for the approaching revision of the treaty in 1868.

The lighting apparatus for the lighthouse at Cheefoo has arrived, and it is expected that the building will be completed by June 1.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities have expressed their willingness to erect a lighthouse at Shantang Promontory.

Several villages have been burned by the rebels, including the bank at Yantznee, near Grosvenor Island, and the natives are flying from the neighborhood in large numbers.

The United States steamer *Monocacy*, had sailed from Hong Kong for Borneo and Philipian Islands, for the purpose of opening a coal port.

A Cochin China French newspaper has the following; "After the dispersion of the rebels the greater number of our troops were withdrawn from Cambodia and Tayanh."

It is believed that the rebel chief has withdrawn to an obscure part of the northeastern country, beyond capture. There yet remains on the frontiers of Anumpte, and in the provinces west, and in Cambodea, considerable bands of malefactors. The authorities at Clandoe have arrested the ancient Chief THASSMOI, and delivered him up, on demand to the French authorities.

A heavy storm occurred at Hong Kong on March 24. The water undermined several buildings, portions of which fell down. No one was injured. AUGUSTINE, HURD & Co. had to remove to other premises, their buildings were so badly injured.

Exchange on London was 4s. 4d. for four months, and bankers' bills at par; silver 1 per cent. premium.

The breadstuffs market is bare.

A fire at Idaho City, May 17, destroyed four hundred and forty-two houses, including the Post-office, and express office. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. A larger portion of the town was laid waste than by the fire of May, 1865.

Capt. JULIUS DIMPLE and five men of the United States Coast Survey were drowned on the 20th of May by the capsizing of a boat while making the final survey of Kilmarnock Bay, Oregon.

The steamship *Active*, from Victoria, has arrived. She brings $386,000 in treasure. The news from British Columbia is unimportant.

Arrived, ship *White Swallow*, New-York; ship *John Jay*, Sidney; ship *Anglo Saxon*, bark *Gen. Cobb* and ship *Westward Ho*, Newcastle; ship *Gem of the Ocean*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, ships *Flying Eagle*, New-York, and *Cremorne*, Liverpool.

Honolulu advices to May 5 have been received.

The whaling bark *Daniel Wood*, of New-Bedford, was wrecked on French Frigate Shoals on the 14th of April. Capt. RICHMOND and a portion of the crew arrived at Honolulu after a passage of 450 miles in an open whale-boat.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* immediately sailed for the scene of the wreck to rescue the remainder of the crew, 17 men, who were unavoidably left behind.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 27.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, new school, closed its sessions at the Brick Church yesterday.

This has been one of the most harmonious meetings of the General Assembly held for many years, and the ablest and largest ever held.

The question of reunion, which has been one of the principal features of the Assembly's work, has received a powerful impulse toward its speedy solution.

Never before since the separation has the prospect of union and harmony been so apparent.

Last evening was made the occasion of the farewell services of the assembly.

The exercises were of great interest, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity.

A letter was read from Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., of the Free Church of Scotland, after which short addresses were made by the Moderator, Dr. NELSON, Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, and Drs. SHAW and CAMPBELL, of this city.

Fire at Lexington, Mo.—Severe Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 28.

The large storehouse of L. MEGEDE, in Lexington, Mo., was burned last Wednesday. Loss $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000.

Gov. FLETCHER has offerered $300, each, for the arrest of the men who robbed the Richmond Bank, and killed the Mayor and the Jailor and his son, on the 22d inst.

One of the heaviest storms of the season passed over this city last night. The thunder and lightning was very severe, and the rain fell in torrents for several hours. Heavy rains have been falling throughout the West for several days, and the weather has been very cold.

More Indian Depredations—Two Soldiers Killed.

LARAMIE, D. T., Monday, May 27, 1867.

Lieut. JAMES N. WHEELAN, of the Second Cavalry, while on his way from Fort Caspar to this post, with ten men, was attacked yesterday, eight miles above Bridger's Ferry, by 40 Indians. Lieut WHEELAN had two men killed and lost six mules, one wagon and part of the mail. He is expected here to-day.

The Indians also attacked Pole Creek Station, 40 miles west of Fort Sedgwick, last night, and killed two men and run off all the stock excepting the mail teams.

Arrest of a New-Orleans Banker Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 28.

To-day JACOB BARKER was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and fraud, on the affidavit of Assistant Alderman CUMMINGS, who had deposited in the Bank of Commerce $9,000. BARKER appeared before Recorder ABERN this evening, and was released on bail in the sum of $10,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade: sales 1,900 bbls., at $14 50 for No. 1 Spring, $15 50 for Red Winter, $16 50 for White, and $17 50@$17 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady; sales 500 bushels at $9. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels choice White Canada, $3 60; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $2 90. CORN dull; sales 12,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 14½. OATS dull; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at 83c., afloat. BARLEY inactive. RYE held at $1 70 for Canadian. PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5¾c. to New-York; Lumber $4 20 to Hudson, $5 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady 40c.; to New-York by railroad and river 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—1,600 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 700 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—1,900 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. The amount of grain on the canals for tide water, and New-York from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 21,500 bushels; Corn, 493,000 bushels; Oats, 203,000 bushels; Peas, 74,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR dull; choice Spring Extras $13. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; sales of No. 2 at $2 40@$2 45, closing nominal at the inside price. CORN opened strong with an advance of 2c.@3c. on yesterday's prices, closing at $1 04@$1 04½ for No. 1. OATS advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 83c.@85c. for No. 2. RYE quiet, but unchanged. BARLEY dull; sales at 90c.@92c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $22 37½@$22 50. CATTLE active; $8 12½@$9 25 for good to extra choice steers. LIVE HOGS dull, $6 25@$7 for fair to good smooth. SHEEP market closed active at $7 75@$8 12½. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR dull and drooping; sales at $14 for Spring, $13 for Eastern Spring, $14 50 for Amber. WHEAT—Buyers holding off; Western Spring nominal; sales 1,200 bushels White Canada at $3 50. CORN in fair demand; sales 65,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 08@$1 09, part of the latter to arrive; 20,000 bushels New Yellow Western at $1 15, 5,000 bushels rejected at 86c. OATS dull; sales Ohio at 82c., No. 2 Western at 79c.@79½c. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES retailing at $2 33. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Corn, 35,000 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 55,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 28.

COTTON—Market unsettled; sales 1,700 bales Low Middling at 24½c.@25c.; receipts for three days, 3,264 bales, against 2,902 bales; exports during the same time, 10,717 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib, 12c.; Clear, 13½c. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD—Prime tierce, 13c.; keg, 14½c.@14½c. COFFEE active; Rio fair to prime, $9½c.@35½c. Gold, 136½; Sterling Exchange, 146@149½. Exchange on New-York at Sight, par to ½ ℔ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH
That you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using that matchless vegetable dentifrice, SOZODONT.

[Advertisement.]
Broadway Bridge, unlike the one in Venice, will become a bridge of smiles, if the gentlemen who cross it have just made a purchase at KNOX's store. No. 212 Broadway, of one of his new style of hats. A self-satisfied smile will show his appreciation of the improvement in his personal appearance. At the store No. 533 Broadway, they may also be obtained.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY DWELLING-HOUSE SHOULD BE PROTECTED with E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. (No. 201 Broadway.) E. L. ROBERTS, Architect, No. 132 Front-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Dr. J. J. Crane, Miss L. McHenry, Mrs. S. Jenkins, Mrs. A. B. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wickham, Wm. Calhoun and two daughters, Wm. Wyckoff, S. Gage, Mrs. Westfield and two daughters, Miss Latham and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lesiur, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carpender and two sons, two Miss Carpenders, J. Nichols, J. G. Ross, F. E. Kew, George Speyer, P. C. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and infant, Miss Wilson and servant, Mr. Lesieur, D. J. King, Mrs. and Miss McCraven, Mr. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Miss Van Alstyne, two Masters Van Alstyne, G. Harrison, C. Benedict, Mrs. Collins and two daughters, Chas. Bresler, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harnban, R. Johnson, Capt. Fred. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. de Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duncan and two children, Miss Jessie Duncan, governess and three servants, Miss E. Vrn Buren, J. Prentiss, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Miss Paxon, Mrs. C. Henderson, F. Warbury, E. K. Nichols, Mrs. M. McHenry, two children and two servants; Miss Laird, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood, Mrs. A. Taylor, two children and servant; J. C. Westervelt, Master James Westervelt, G. Kindineco, H. St. John, Wm. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, Mr. and Miss Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. S. Welsh, H. Porter, T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Curtis and servant, S. Vanduzer and son, Miss A. Knight, Miss C. Meacham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrade, F. de Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips, C. Williams and son, Mr. and Mrs. Christ and child, S. Schlesinger, John Humber, Miss M. Gandy, Miss A. Smith, Samuel Colman, Mr. and Mrs. Pastor and daughter, Thos. Openshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. E. Douglas, Misses E. and L. Douglas, Mrs. Belknap and two daughters, Mrs. E. Robinson, H. Bickley, Richard Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Rich and three sons, L. Levi, Geo. Henderson, Robt. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Sullivan, infant and servant; Rev. C. G. McCrie, John Adamson, Jno. Baker, H. Primm, Mr. and Miss Wallace, R. C. Johnson, Jno. V. Beam, Miss Andrado, Mrs. Poland, Mis L' Pechin, Mrs. Bourbon, Major and Mrs. Gordan and servant, P. P. Gaskell, Mrs. Slade, R. Davies, Mrs. P. Gaskell and servant, W. L. Booker, Mrs. J. Quinn, Jos. Grazioli, George Cochrane, Wm. Biddle, S. Sawyer, Theo. Ahrens, Miss A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Worts, J. Worts, Jr., two Misses Worts, J. Webster, John Askham, Robert Warner, Ralph Wilson, Mrs. Ann Ault, Michael Finigan, Leopold Borato, Thos. Larrogoite, Edward McNamara. Total, 198.

MAY 28.—*In steamship Arago, from Havre*—Bishop Stevens, Miss Stevens, Israel Corse, Mrs. J. Corse, Miss Corse, Miss M. Corse, J. D. Dix, Mrs. J. D. Dix, Miss Dix, Robt. Center, A. Melvin Knapp, O. D. F. Grant, Mrs. O. D. F. Grant, A. W. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Miss Greenleaf and maid, Miss Beaumont, Mrs. J. L. Hill, H. K. Edmonds, Dr. W. D. Day, Mrs. D. Forest, Miss De Forest and maid, Miss Edwards, Miss Masson, C. F. Latham, Mrs. C. F. Latham, Miss DePras, L. Rider, E. Wall, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss Gibbs and maid, Mr. Colvill, Mrs. Colvill, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Thomas Hale, Miss Hale, Master Hale, H. C. Rivera, Miss Rivera, Miss Lyle, Mrs. Blairs, James K. Polk, Miss Webber, Mr. Elliott, W. A. Budd, Miss Dana, Mrs. A. Grover, Preston H. Hodges, Mrs. P. H. Hodges, Miss Hodges, Miss Hodges, Mr. Jones, Dr. E. Goetz, Mrs. E. Goetz, three children and maid; Mr. Saltzmann, Mme. Loebenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Miss Chapin, Miss Chapin, Miss Polhemus, Mr. Knight, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Chapin, Jas. B. Grant, Mrs. J. B. Grant and child, Miss Helene Preterre, Miss Liza Martin, Mlle. Adele Duparque, Jules Cheron, M. Frost, Capt. Wm. Chisholm, Mrs. E. Guild and two children, V. Schauss, John Tregurtha, M. Schanes, Miss M. Schwarzmann, H. Hanf, D. Zwick, Miss R. Billigheimer, Mrs. B. Schulthess, D. Steiuer, Miss S. Kahn, Mr. Kaufman, A. Henquenet, E. Gregs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises... 2 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 57 | Gov. Island. 4 46 | Hell Gate.... 6 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tripoli, (Br.,) Martin, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Constellation, Hoyer, St. John, N. B., Charles Carow; Black Hawk, Crowell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Gimini, (Br.,) Pallot, Queenstown for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Clarita, (Argen.,) Rose, Rockland, Howe, White & Co.; Sarah A. Dudman, (Br.,) Perry, Buenos Ayres, D. Starr & Son; Ionic, (Br.,) Woodbury, St. Paul de Loando, Africa, B. F. Small & Co.; Almoner, Garry, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Camden, Me., via Amboy, N. J., Thayer & Sargent; Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Barbados, H. De Cordova & Co.; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.; Anna M. Knight, Knight, Cow Bay, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Tuzo, Santiago de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; John G., (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, Jos. Eneas.

Schooners Evelyn, Burge, Stamford, Conn.; Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Western Star, Crowell, Washington, D. C., Baker & Dayton; Jessie Carl, Underhill, Gaudaloupe, B. J. Wenberg; Jo. Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Triumph, (Br.,) Orr, Cornwallis, N. S., via Portland, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood: Miranda, Harly, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.: Wm. S. Hills, Thompson, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wightman, Providence via Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre via Falmouth May 16, with mails, mdse and passengers to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. May 19, lat. 49 45, lon. 24 28, exchanged signals with bark Briton, of St. John's, bound E. May 21, lat. 48 17, lon. 36, exchanged signals with Br. steamship Persia, bound E. May 22, lat. 46 54, lon. 40 58, exchanged signals with Br. bark Oriental, of Liverpool, bound W. 23d, lat. 45 5, lon. 45 18, exchanged signals with ship Rea Sylvia, bound W. 28th, lat. 42 8, lon. 60 30, exchanged signals with a North German Lloyds steamship bound E. 28th, lat. 41 4, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with Br. ship Addison, bound W., (black star in foretopsail.)

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th inst., with mdse. and 543 passengers to E. Cunard. 22d inst., lat. 43 32, lon. 44 28, passed Hamburg steamer Hammonia, bound E.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool May 18, via Queenstown 19th, at 3:42 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Mount Washington, Maling, Savannah May 17, with cotton; is bound to Liverpool, having experienced a heavy squall the next day after passing Tybee, during which sprung a leak, and the pumps have been constantly going since; put into this port to repair.

Ship John Tucker, Matthews, of and from Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Emilie, (Brem.,) Lamke, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to Thiele, Seiler & Co.

Brig Agenora, (of Portland,) White, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Respeito, (Port.,) Feguen, Lisbon 33 ds., with salt, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Champion, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer.

Brig Maud Potter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stewart, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Hound, Williams, Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to J. S. Hill.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Jantje, (Dutch,) Stut, Seville 42 ds., with cork, &c., to McAndrew & Warm.

Schr. T. J. Weaver, Weaver, Galveston 20 ds., with hides, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Fannie A. Bailey, Sherman, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Charles Dennis, (of Brookhaven,) Hallett, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co. Saw schr. Wild Pigeon going into Matanzas.

Schr. Gen. Cazneau, Connelly, from a wrecking cruise, in ballast to master.

Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Belfast, Me., 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Fall River.

Schr. Waterloo, Mick, New-London.

Schr. Thomas Winans, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. James Brophy, Keene, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 28—Arr. bark Voyager, from Cienfuegos; brig Minnehaha, from Trinidad; steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, May 28—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, May 28—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Pioneer, which arrived on the 27th inst., is consigned to Parmalee Bros., not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Adolphena—bark, of and from Bremen for New-York, May 26, lat. 40 20, lon. 68 30.

Fearless—brig, bound N., May 25, off Hatteras.

John W. Lewis—wh. brig, 2½ months out, clean, May 22, lat. 24, lon. 81.

Wm. Welsh—brig, from Philadelphia for Cumberland Harbor, May 16, in Crooked Island Passage.

Foreign Ports.

American vessels in Havre May 15: steamship Mississippi, Sumner, for New-York May 29; ships Idaho, Murphy, for Cardiff May 16; Ella S. Thayer, Thompson, for Cardiff May 10; Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, for New-York May 24; Leonidas, Howard, for New-Orleans May 20; Caroline Lemont, Bower, of Brunswick; Canada, Wyman, of Bath; Castine, Thurston, of Castine; E. A. Kennedy, Hoffes; Caravan, Macoduck, of New-York; L. M. Merrill, of Richmond.

At Sagua, May 17, bark John Dwyer, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Prentiss Hobbs, for Boston in 3 ds.; Hiram Abiff, for Philadelphia, do.

At Miragoane, May 13, bark Albert Emerson, for New-York in 6 days.

MRS. HOLME'S
NEW STORY,
ANNIE GRAHAM'S
FIRST LOVE,
NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
TO THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

These Teas by the ship *Golden State* were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,
THE SHIP GEORGE SHOTTON
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship *George Shotton* is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow which is the finest Black Tea District in China.) These are the "*finest, first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh and full-flavored.

The Company are now selling the above fine cargoes of teas at the following low prices.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
(WALTHAM.)
THE AMERICAN WATCHES, MANUFACTURED AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ARE NOT ONLY EQUAL, BUT FAR SUPERIOR TO THE WATCHES OF ENGLAND, SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE; THEY ARE ALSO CHEAPER, MORE ACCURATE, LESS COMPLEX, MORE DURABLE, AND MORE EASILY KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER WATCHES IN THE MARKET. THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH THE BEST AND LATEST INVENTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF REGULATION, ADJUSTMENT, AND PROTECTION AGAINST DAMAGE FROM BREAKING OF MAINSPRINGS.
EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS THE AGENTS,
ROBBINS & APPLETON, NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO., NO. 158 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON, MASS.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN EVERY variety, at manufacturers' prices; a specialty with us since their introduction. T. B. BYNNER & CO., Nos. 189 Broadway and 156 and 157 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,
AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Opposite 6th-st.
ALL WOOL SUITS, $18, $20, $25 AND $35.
BUSINESS COATS, $10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.
CASSIMERE PANTS, $4, $5, $6, $7 TO $12.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Cheapest and Best Defence against Clothes-Moths. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by every druggist.

ICE PITCHERS
AND
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
of every description of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
manufacture, for sale as low as any other house in the City, at HADLEY'S, Middle of Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner stores.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD:
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.
Dinner sets, 134 pieces........ $30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces........ 6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen........ 2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen........ 1 75
Tea plates per dozen........ 1 60
French cut goblets, per dozen........ 2 38
Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 158, May 28, 1867.
68, 72, 31, 16, 8, 47, 21, 29, 5, 23, 63, 2.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 159, May 28, 1867.
71, 35, 66, 47, 41, 8, 16, 17, 6, 57, 7, 67, 11, 55.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 168, May 28, 1867.
12, 69, 39, 37, 60, 8, 3, 70, 54, 40, 31, 48.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 169, May 28, 1867.
45, 52, 17, 63, 38, 5, 31, 41, 2, 1, 37, 43, 10, 15.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class O, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 18, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.